Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post

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For the Saturday Evening Post.

TO MISS R. O—— ON HER BIRTH DAY.

On this day of rejoicing—this festal of gladness,
When smile and bliss round thy destinies float,
Oh! far from the bard be the accents of sadness,
If his harp can but waken a lighter note.

'Midst the welcomes that greet, and lest sorrows oppress thee,
The prayers and the hopes that are raised for thy weal,
Is there, tell me, a boon whose enjoyment may bless thee,
Which music can ask or a poet may feel?

And oh! if there is—with that ardent emotion,
Which burned in the soul of the patriot dead,
The bard lifts his hands in profoundest devotion,
And pours all those blessings at once on thy head.

Yet he prays not for riches, their glare is beneath you,
Nor beauty—more fragile and treacherous than they;
Nor for honours—alas! they too soon must bequeath you
A toy to the worm, to the reptile a prey.

No! thine be the meed with which virtue is blending,
And thine be the pleasures earth never can give,
As the streamlet in soft crystal majesty wending,
Thus spotless, unruffled and pure may'st thou live.

And when friendship grows cold, and thy prospects are darkening,
And the cold hand of death is uplifted to smite,
Oh! then may thine eye through futurity sparkling,
Be entranced in the visions that pour on thy sight.

E. F. G.

SERMON

Delivered at Twelfth street Meeting House, First day morning, 26th of 4th Mo. 1835—by Richard Mott.

"Receive with meekness the engrafted word, which is able to save your souls."

This pathetic, and I had almost said heart-touching exhortation of the divinely inspired apostle, has been much in my mind in the course of this meeting, and in such a manner that I have believed it to be my place to invite the present company to share with me in the due consideration of it. "Receive with meekness the engrafted word, which is able to save your souls."

It was evidently founded on the scripture doctrine of the depravity of man—his lapse, his loss, his fall. A doctrine which must be verified in the experience of every one disposed to look into himself and to examine his heart, which has been declared to be "deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked—who can know it." To be founded upon a principle, that man was not able to relieve himself from this state—to bring himself out of it by any thing that he possesses as man—That all the gifts of the understanding, valuable as they are, and though they are also the treasures of God, are altogether incompetent to effect so great and so necessary an end. And hence the exhortation is of universal application. It has not lost any of its force by the lapse of time since it was spoken. It applies to us, quite as much as it did to the primitive believers to whom it was addressed. And in this view, my friends, I have felt an affectionate solicitude, that we may be disposed to make the application of it in a suitable manner to ourselves.

It is a sentiment in which I presume we shall agree,—I hope upon this point there will be no difference in the present company—that by the coming in the flesh of our Lord Jesus Christ, according to the counsel of the divine will, by his glorious incarnation, the wonderful works which he did while in that prepared body, his meritorious death for the sins of the world—a doctrine as said Robert Barclay, that ought to be preached every where, and we entreat should be believed by all professors of the christian name—that through this wonderful display of divine power, and of divine mercy, we are put in a capacity for salvation—we, to use a scripture expression, are delivered by it from the curse of the law. This wonderful display of divine goodness, and unmerited mercy, is of a character calculated to impress upon our minds, feelings of gratitude that it would be difficult to make open—that he should send because he first loved us—he loved us before we loved him—and that in consequence of this love, he should send his only begotten son into the world, as a propitiatory sacrifice for the sins of mankind—that the just should suffer for the unjust, in order to bring us to God.

Much, very much, has been done for us, without us. We ought to be grateful for it. We ought at the same time to consider that all this of itself will not save the soul—a sentiment, I hope, in which we shall all agree—that by this wonderful display of divine love and mercy, we are put as I have said, in a capacity for salvation, in order to effect which, according to the gracious purpose of our heavenly Father, we are called upon by all that is sacred and solemn, to receive with meekness that superadded principle of divine love, that "grace of God that bringeth salvation, and hath appeared unto all men, teaching that denying ungodliness and worldly lusts, that we should live soberly, righteously, and Godly, in this present world, looking for that blessed hope, and the glorious appearing of the great God, and our Saviour Jesus Christ; who gave himself for us that he might redeem us from all iniquity, and purify unto himself a peculiar people zealous of good works." It is this grace of God that brings salvation, and which has appeared unto all men, that the apostle James speaks of as the engrafted word—that superadded principle of divine grace, wholly apart and distinct from any thing that we possess as mere men and fallen creatures—apart from the gifts of understanding, valuable, truly valuable as they are—it is that eternal, vital spark of divine love, which in unmerited mercy, is offered to our acceptance, and which alone can redeem, in the strict sense of the word, can redeem from sin and from transgression.

I have felt rather an unusual solicitude on the present occasion, that we may look, my friends, carefully at it. We make very high profession—we are disposed to be called christians, —our feelings probably would be wounded were we denied the appellation—while we consider that a christian is the highest title of man, we should consider that the mere profession of it, does not constitute christianity, in the true sense of the word.—But it is a conformity to the will and power of God, through Jesus Christ, our Holy Redeemer—it consists in our being made new creatures, by the operation of this power—"that if any man be in Christ, he is a new creature—old things are done away, all things have become new, and all things of God."

Here then is the blessed effect of receiving with meekness the engrafted word—this power of an endless life, in relation to us. Oh, let us receive it with meekness, as the gift of God!—let us receive it with gratitude and thankfulness as that alone which can effect the work of our salvation, and bring us from a lost and fallen state in which we stand in a state of nature—can bring us into a living acquaintance with our Lord and Redeemer—can make us indeed new creatures alive unto God.

Were all the professors of the christian religion—Were all those who say they believe in the benign influence of the Holy Spirit, willing to receive this engrafted word in meekness, and suffer it at all times to have its due effect, and operate in their hearts, according to the gracious design of the blessed Giver, what incalculable benefit would result from it! we should then see, were the members and professors of the christian church, thus engaged to submit to and live under the vital influence of the redeeming grace of Jesus Christ—such would be the effect produced, that individuals would be found travelling towards Zion, the city of the Saint's solemnity—progressing in the spiritual life—manifesting that they are desirous of being redeemed from the world, and its delusive spirit. And the church, because of the faithfulness and spirituality of its members, would be seen coming up out of the wilderness, leaning on her beloved, clear as the sun, fair as the moon, and terrible as an army with banners. Oh, my friends for the coming of this day, when the church, the professed church of Christ may be seen coming up out of the wilderness, leaning on her beloved—How descriptive! Leaning on her beloved—not leaning on any thing short of this—not leaning upon the gifts of understanding—not leaning upon any of the knowledge of this world—not leaning on any of our own notions—no my friends,—leaning on her beloved—and while leaning there, safe—leaning on her beloved.

And the more we are under the influence of this blessed spirit, and the more we are weaned from the world, and its fascinating and delusive spirit, the more we shall feel ourselves and see ourselves as we really are. And the more we feel that we have no strength, no power, no capacity, but what we received from the beloved of souls, Christ our Lord,—and the more we are resigned to depend upon him, and receive counsel from him, happy would it be for us—the church would be found leaning on her beloved, which would make her clear and bright—clear as the sun, fair as the moon, and terrible as an army with banners.

While happily living under this blessed and delightful state—for to the real sincere seeker after truth, it is indeed delightful—while living under the influence, power, and spirit of truth, we are in a situation—our minds are prepared to appreciate the mercy and goodness of God, to a lost and fallen world. We are not then disposed to plume ourselves on any attainments that we may have made. Though we may properly appreciate these things, yet while in this state of humble and reverent dependence upon the Father of all our sure mercies, we shall see that

"Knowledge and wisdom, far from being one,
Have oftimes no connection. Knowledge dwells
In heads replete with thoughts of other men;
Wisdom in minds attentive to their own.
Knowledge is proud that he has learn'd so much;
Wisdom is humble that he knows no more."

And this I believe to be the effect—the certain effect of the operation of the redeeming spirit of Christ upon our hearts and minds, that it enables us to make this discrimination—this proper discrimination between knowledge and wisdom. It enlightens our minds to see that nothing, strictly speaking, can be called wisdom but that which leads us to a submission to the government of the Prince of Peace. It leads us to see that knowledge—all knowledge unsanctified is an empty bubble; and however we may think of it now, my friends, the time will come when we shall find it to be, that all unsanctified knowledge is an empty bubble, and that wisdom consists in our knowing ourselves as sinners, and Jesus Christ as our Redeemer and Saviour.

This is the doctrine that I wish to inculcate; that we may be happily brought through obedience to this renovating power, to a knowledge of this true and saving wisdom—to know ourselves as sinners, and Jesus Christ as our Saviour. By submission to what I have alluded, the operation of divine power upon our own hearts, this state is to be attained.

We can scarcely contemplate the scene that was acted without the gates of Jerusalem—we can scarcely view in idea, Jesus Christ suspended on the cross, suffering for the sins of the whole world—we can scarcely see the spear in his side—the blood issuing thence, without feeling our minds very tenderly touched, and without feeling a spirit condemning such a dreadful act!—and yet, my friends, when we reflect in this way, are we always disposed to consider and to examine whether we in relation to ourselves, and in relation to the operation of his spirit within ourselves? for "he that is with you, shall be in you," was his own declaration;—are we always sufficiently disposed to inquire whether in one sense we are not guilty of the same; whether in some degree we are not in relation to ourselves, crucifying him, and putting him to open shame, by rebelling against the law of the spirit of life in our own hearts, when it comes in contact with our favorite views and pursuits, and those gratifications that we desire to indulge ourselves in? I appeal to your own feelings—I am not disposed to charge any of you—it is not my business at all—I love my friends, I love my fellow heirs to immortality, too well for this—I love them too well even to suspect, much less to charge any—nevertheless in the feeling of love which I have, I feel inclined to propose to the present assembly, whether good, and much good could not result from that state of solemn introversion, that I believe to be so profitable and necessary for us? It is in this state of solemn introversion, communing with our own hearts, not only when thus sitting in meetings for worship, but on other occasions, communing with our own hearts and our God, that our minds will be enlightened and prepared to discover whether we are not sometimes in danger of putting him to open shame, by resisting the operation of the law of the spirit of life in our own hearts, by which we can be redeemed from the law of sin and death. This is the engrafted word, that is alone able to save the soul, and if we resist its operation, if we resist its entreaties, because it comes in contact with our creaturely inclinations and unmortified desires to serve ourselves, and if we resist it when it comes thus in contact with those dispositions—when it pleads with us "why will ye die, O house of Israel?"—if we turn a deaf ear to its rebukes and instructions, are we not in some measure piercing him as with a spear—the spear of disobedience? I believe there are those here, who understand me—who from causes of this kind have often had deep and bitter reflection—I believe there are those among you who would at this time, have been much more forward in the work of salvation and newness of life, had this engrafted word been received with meekness—in childlike docility, and with gratitude—had it been properly applied, and suffered to produce its own blessed influence. Had this been the case, there are some of you, my friends, who, I believe, would have been more redeemed from the world than is now the case—who would have known more of the enjoyments of the divine light—who would have known more of that happiness and comfort which result from obedience to the law of the spirit of life in Jesus Christ our Lord—and I believe the language now is, my friends, let the time past suffice; and for time to come, let us be engaged to double our diligence—to pray to the Father of all our sure mercies, acknowledging our sins and transgressions—pray to the Father of all our sure mercies that he will draw nearer to us—that he will not take away his good spirit from us; for if, my friends, he should do this—if in consequence of our disobedience and gainsaying, he should take away his good spirit from us, how deplorable—how awful indeed would be our situation! For the time will come—the moment must arrive, when we shall find, whether we are willing to find it or not, that we have nothing to trust in, nothing to depend upon but the mercy of God, in Jesus Christ our Lord; and the moment will arrive when we shall find, after having done all that we can—after having endeavored to receive with meekness the engrafted word, and suffering its holy, blessed and redeeming influence to operate upon us—in the awful moment of death, we shall find that there is still a chasm—a great chasm, which nothing but mercy—unmerited divine mercy, can supply. It is therefore of vital importance, that we avail ourselves of the present opportunity, mercifully offered, that we should improve it in the best possible way, and thus redeem ourselves. Let it not be said of any of us,

"The bell strikes one—we take no note of time,
But from its loss. To give it then a tongue,
Is wise in man. As if an angel spoke,
I feel the solemn sound. If heard aright,
It is the knell of my departed hours;
Where are they? With the years beyond the flood."

Where are they, my friends—where are our departed hours? They are mingled with years beyond the flood! and so will it be. In a very short time, will the moments that are now upon us, while we are thus engaged, be mingled with years beyond the flood—never, never to be recovered—they are gone in relation to us! Now then is the time—now is the accepted time—now is the day of God's salvation. Let us improve it in the best possible manner, by receiving with meekness the engrafted word, which effects our salvation. Let none of the pleasures—let none of the accumulations or maxims of this world, prevent us from a humble and grateful reception of this redeeming principle. We know very well that we are exposed to various temptations—that this world and the things of it cling closely to us—and we know, or we ought to know, that it is the design of the gospel, that we shall become redeemed from those things, and thus prepared for increasing usefulness while in the world; and happily through the influence of divine power, when the vital spark shall have fled, be prepared also, for a transition among the saints in bliss.

I remember while speaking, a remark of the celebrated Doctor Johnson—I believe it was to his particular friend Garrick. When Garrick was showing him his fine house and furniture, and his beautiful gardens, and a variety of things of this kind,—as he showed them to the Doctor, I think his remark to Garrick was, putting his hand on his shoulder, Ah, David, David, David, *these are the things that make deathbeds terrible! These are the things that make deathbeds terrible!* Not they themselves, my friends, but our improper love of them—our suffering them to engross our attention, to captivate our hearts, and disincline us from submitting to that power which can alone redeem from all of those things, and increase our love for our heavenly Father. For as we come to love him with all our hearts, with all our souls, and with all our might, which will be the effect of a submission to the influence of the spirit of Jesus Christ in our hearts, we shall certainly love the world and the things of it less. "For if any man love the world, the love of the Father is not in him"—and I know of no doctrine more necessary to be urged—I know of no sentiment more important to be urged, than that we love the truth more, and the world less than we do. As this comes to be happily the case, the church already mentioned will be seen in increasing brightness, coming up out of the wilderness, leaning on her beloved.

And I greatly desire that none who are here, may be in the least degree discouraged by any remarks that I have made. I desire that no sincere seeker after truth—that no careworn traveller—and such there are here, I have no doubt—may take discouragement from any thing I have said. My feelings are different—my disposition is different, altogether so from wishing to say a word, that should in the least degree damp the feelings of any sincere seeker. I know there are many trials for these—very many discouragements for such—and probably the plaintive language of their minds is "I am, alas! so poor, weak and frail, I know not what will become of me, as I am endeavoring to step in the tribulated path of gospel obedience!" I wish such may be encouraged—I wish their faith in Jesus Christ and his power, may be increased. Cast all your troubles, afflictions, and cares, in confidence upon him, and him alone; and he who careth for the sparrow, will not suffer that which is of more value than many sparrows, to fall to the ground. He is a compassionate, long suffering God. He sees his people in all their tribulations, as they really are. He knows how to suffer, and his blessing and sustaining power is underneath, supporting such, when they themselves are not aware of it, and feel as if they must inevitably sink, and sometimes almost conclude that they have become cast away. I would say to such as have already received with meekness the engrafted word—I would say to such, hold it fast—let nothing wrest it from you—keep it as your greatest treasure, and principal good. Bless with the little strength you have; bless the great Giver, that has furnished you with a teacher that shall not be removed into a corner. Oh, blessed teacher, that cannot be removed into a corner! And the eyes of such—the spiritual eyes of such will see with clearness and precision, that this teacher is with them, even when from affliction, they may feel as if they have not power to call for divine aid, or to submit to the teaching and government of this blessed teacher.

Oh! my friends, what a mercy, what an indiscribable mercy it is, that we who have no power to help ourselves, in relation to our truest interest, and greatest good, are thus cared for! "Say to them which are of a fearful heart, Be strong, fear not." I believe this to be the language of truth in our day. I do consider it a day of trial—of deep trial, and sore conflict; and perhaps we may experience an increase of trial and conflict—"Say to them which are of a fearful heart, Be strong, fear not; behold your God will come with vengeance, even God with a recompence; he will come and save you." Yes, my friends, he will come and save you—save all those who have none in heaven but him, nor in all the earth in comparison with him, who desire to cast down every crown at his footstool. This is the state which we ought all to come to. And when this is the condition of the mind, it will be sustained under all the troubles and afflictions with which it may be assailed. When this is our state, we shall be as clay in the hands of the Potter, and he will form of us vessels to his honour and to his praise.

I think I feel a degree of affectionate sympathy with the tribulated seed. There is a tribulated seed—there is a seeking seed, and in many instances, a hidden seed, in the present day, that seem almost borne down, and overwhelmed on account of a sense of their own weakness. In this state of feeling, my friends, you must trust in the Lord. This is the language of truth—"Trust in the Lord, and do good; so shalt thou dwell in the land, and verily thou shalt be fed." What can we desire more? "So shalt thou dwell in the land, and verily thou shalt be fed." I view such as those to whom I have recently alluded, as the salt of the earth—and well for us that we have some salt, I hope more than a little—for regard—these shall experience such salvation, for such it is that receive with meekness the engrafted word. And I hope that the number of such may increase—and it will increase by all endeavouring to receive with meekness, the engrafted word, and nobly concluding to submit to its blessed operation, and not suffering the world and its delusive influences, to draw the mind away from the important concerns of life—its religious duties. May we follow our blessed Saviour—follow the Lamb in the way of his leading. It is through this medium, that an advancement in the christian course will be experienced. And it is through this way that knowledge will be sanctified unto us. Yes, my friends, knowledge will in this way become sanctified—and when this is the case, it is of value, of great value.

O then that all may keep in view what I have already mentioned! The moment will arrive—and the sooner it comes to us the better for us—when we shall find that nothing will do for us, but a knowledge of ourselves as sinners, and of Jesus Christ as our Saviour and holy Redeemer. And to know this, to believe in it, and to practice accordingly, while we are in a state of health, is a great blessing, and a mark of true wisdom.—For certainly it will be unwise to put off a matter of so much consequence to a sick bed, or to the awful moment of death—it will be an awful thing. My friends, it does seem to me that there are some here who ought to reflect upon this subject, more seriously and intensely than they have hitherto done. And I am thankful in believing, that notwithstanding we are indeed a backsliding and a gainsaying people, and that many of us, perhaps most of us, love the world and things of it too much and the truth too little—notwithstanding this, we are not forsaken—He who delights in blessing and in doing his people good, is still graciously near, and his language is, "My son give me thy heart, and let thine eyes observe my ways." Let us listen to the gracious teachings of God's love. How can we resist it, my friends? If we love the Lord—if we value the welfare of our souls, how can we resist it? "My son give me thy heart, and let thine eyes observe my ways."

As we yield our hearts to God, we shall become united to the Father and the Son—we shall be prepared to experience the communion of saints, agreeably to the respective growths, stations and degrees of faithfulness, in which we are found. We shall experience the communion of saints—we shall know of that happiness, and of that joy that passeth all understanding. For the joy of the Lord, my friends, passeth all understanding. Let us then yield our hearts a willing sacrifice from this time forward. Let us receive with meekness the engrafted word, submit ourselves to its government, and thus happily experience that we are indeed to be redeemed, through its benign influence, from all hurtful and destroying things, and become living members of the mystical body of Christ, of which he is the blessed head. And may we be of the number of those who fall on the stone that is laid in Zion for a foundation. "Behold, I lay in Zion, a chief corner-stone, elect, precious," And to fall, my friends, on this stone, is a great blessing—"And whosoever shall fall on this stone," said our holy Redeemer, "shall be broken;"—to fall upon this stone, and thus be broken in order to be mended. He breaks in order to mend, and kills to make alive. If we fall on this stone, Jesus Christ our Lord, the chief corner-stone, we shall be broken; but by his power we shall again be mended. But what is the subsequent part of the text?—"But on whomsoever this stone shall fall, it will grind him to powder." Remember, my friends, the difference is vast indeed. But he that throweth himself on this stone, though he feels as a lost sinner, throweth himself into the hands of the holy Redeemer; he shall be broken, but he shall be mended by that power which can alone do it. But if we fail to do this, if we continue on in our own ways, and that same stone falleth upon us, it will grind us to powder. There is something in this awful—very awful!

I will not add. I feel my mind—I think I can say very safely, I feel my mind impressed with most affectionate solicitude—I feel as if willing to do any thing for this company, or any member of it, that could be useful to them, or promote their advancement in the true and living way. It would be cordial to my very heart, to be able to do it—to encourage any discouraged seeker to lift up his head in hope, and cast his confidence upon the everlasting Jehovah. Trust in him, who never did, nor never will forsake any sincere seeker after truth. "Seek and ye shall find, knock and it shall be opened unto you." I wish you to believe this my friends. It really seems to me, that there are those here, who are almost on the eve of giving up, and concluding that they must fall by the way. But look upon him, who loved you before you loved him. Put up your secret petitions to him, in the little faith that you have, and they will be heard and answered; and you will be sustained in all your conflicts and in all your trials.

May the Lord be with us—in blessing may he bless us; and may he multiply his blessings unto us; that so we may experience that redemption, which the gospel of Jesus Christ can alone furnish; and be prepared to become heirs of God, and joint heirs with Christ our holy Redeemer.

THE ANGEL'S WHISPER.

AN IRISH SONG.

[The Irish have a superstitious notion that when a smile plays over the face of a sleeping infant, angels are whispering to it.]

A BABY was sleeping,
Its mother was weeping,
For her husband was far on the wild raging sea;
And the tempest was swelling
Round the fisherman's dwelling,
And she cried, "Dermot, darling! oh, come back to me!"

Her beads while she numbered
The baby still slumbered,
And smiled in her face as she bended her knee;
"Oh, blessed be that warning,
My child thy sleep adorning—
For I know that the angels are whispering with thee.

"And while they are keeping
Bright watch o'er thy sleeping,
Oh, pray to them softly, my baby, with me—
And say thou wouldst rather
They'd watch o'er thy father,
For I know that the angels are whispering with thee."

The dawn of the morning
Saw Dermont returning,
And the wife wept with joy her babe's father to see;
And closely caressing
Her child with a blessing,
Said, "I know that the angels were whispering with thee!"

NIGHTS AT MESS.

It was unanimously agreed, that old Hixie's ornaments were of essential service to his story, as people don't like to have their sympathies excited by a fellow with the marks of the cat-o'-nine-tails on his back. One story, as is always the case, led to another, and I am sorry I can't recollect half the good anecdotes that were told that night. Wine seems to sharpen the imagination, and blunt the memory; but memory, as the veracious Quartermaster says, is a most contemptible faculty, and unworthy of a man of originality and genius. The young stranger to whom that worthy gentleman had addressed his conversation, related an incident that occurred to a friend of his, which, as Mathews says, "made a great sensation at the time."

"You are acquainted, perhaps," he said, "with Bryan Jones of the —th?"

"Bryan Jones!" replied the Quartermaster: "to be sure I am—a very nice little fellow, though rather too much of a lady's-man for my taste."

"A little effeminate or so—but a good-natured, generous, fellow at bottom, and as bold as if he were big as an elephant. I was living a few years ago with him in the neighbourhood of Chester, and, as usual, was made the confidant of all his love passages and declarations, of which there might be, on an average, about three a-week. On this occasion, he was more steady than usual, and was occupied entirely with one tender passion for at least ten days. The object of it he had never seen; but he knew that she was closely mewed up by her brother, an old gentleman, who had a villa about two miles from the city. This information, limited as it was, was enough to set the susceptible Bryan on fire. He heard afterwards that the lady was rich; and it was strongly suspected that the brother immurred her so closely, to prevent any one depriving him of his sister's fortune; and it was also darkly insinuated that, to cloak his infamous purpose, he gave out, that she was hopelessly deranged. 'The infernal, selfish, unnatural scoundrel,' said Bryan, 'to close up youth, beauty, innocence, and twenty thousand pounds! I'll rescue the ill-fated lady or perish in the attempt.' The first step he has taken was, if possible, to find out the name of her persecutor. His name was Mr. Stephen Jenks. We made out that at one time he had practised as a surgeon in some other part of the country, but, on his accession to a fortune, had retired to the beautiful neighbourhood of Chester; and now that he had assumed the gentleman, was very anxious to conceal that he had ever been engaged in compounding pills. The taste, however, of his ancient calling still stuck to him in spite of his attempts to enact the country squire—his conversation smelt of the gallipot—and his love for natural history had converted his house into a museum. Stuffed birds hung round his walls instead of pictures—you hung your hat in the lobby on the dorsal extremity of an antediluvian bear, and his chimney-piece ornaments were composed of a long row of bottles, filled with the most horrid tadpoles and two-headed monsters it was possible to conceive. But his collection was not restricted to the dead—he had a sort of menagerie of the living. Foxes, wolves, jackdaws, and all manner of birds and beasts, hooted, howled, screamed, and bellowed throughout the mansion. Squire Jenks might have left his doors quite open in the most lawless of times, as few housebreakers, I imagine, would run the risk of furnishing so many ravenous animals with a mouthful. All this, and a good deal more information of a similar sort, Mr. Bryan picked up at the reading-room frequented by Mr. Jenks. But though all the other subscribers were garrulous in their descriptions of the gentleman and his establishment, not one of them pretended to be acquainted with either. The gentleman, indeed, they bowed to, and sometimes exchanged a word within the room; but the mansion, with all its mons'rosities and curiosities, was to them a *terra incognita*. 'But his sister!' said Bryan Jones; 'you're sure he has a sister? The detestable, inhuman villain, to keep a beautiful young creature like her in the very same den with wolves and foxes!' And Bryan was prodigiously in love, without even seeing the object of his passion.

For two or three days the lover kept prowling in the neighbourhood of the villa. As evening came on, he advanced his approaches to the garden-wall, looked attentively at all the windows, and fixed upon one of them, as if by intuition, as the chamber-window of the unhappy prisoner. It was about half-past eight, on a beautiful night in August: he lifted some fine gravel, and threw it against the window-pane. It was immediately opened, and there appeared, in the dimness of twilight, a very graceful figure, dressed all in white, with a countenance which Bryan declared to be beautiful, though he was forced to confess that he came to that conclusion in total ignorance of its features, the darkness being so considerable as to put it out of his power to make affidavit to the lady's possession of either nose or eyes.

"I am come to rescue you, you adorable creature," he exclaimed, "from the infernal Noah's Ark they've put you into!"

"You're very kind," said the lady, in a voice that even Bryan's enthusiasm could not hinder him from thinking rather cold than otherwise. "This is not Noah's Ark—'tis Buffing Villar."

"Buffing Villar!" replied Bryan. "Never mind the name of it—it is a confounded place—leave it, my dear Miss Jenks, and make me the happiest of men."

"Why should I leave it; and why will my leaving it make you the happiest of men?"

"By being mine!—by allowing me to throw myself and fortune at your feet!"

"Yourself!" replied the lady. "Who are you? Your fortune, how much is it?"

"Come," thought the persevering Bryan, "this looks like business. As to myself, madam, I have the honour to be Bryan Jones, esquire, holding a lieutenant's commission in his Majesty's —th regiment of foot, five-and-twenty years of age next fourteenth day of September, five feet seven inches and three quarters (with my boots on,) and a certainty of a regiment, if I live long enough, and have money to buy my steps.) My fortune is not large at present, though quite enough (with the help of unlimited tick) to keep me with all the comforts of a gentleman; but my prospects are considerable. Indeed, I see no reason to despair of shortly coming into possession of twenty thousand pounds, (she will never think of keeping it in her own possession!")

The sentences in parenthesis were spoken aside, and the gentleman's description of himself seemed to have made a favourable impression, for the lady after a short pause said,

"I think it would be delightful. Do you look well in a red coat?"

"Why, if you insist on an answer to so perplexing a question," replied Bryan, "I should say that, considering I am not so tall as Major Flannigan, who is six feet four, nor so heavy as our colonel who broke his charger's back, I am as good-looking as any officer on parade."

"I think I must give up the captain."

"Certainly, by all means," interrupted Bryan, "order him to the right about. Shall I shoot him?"

"Oh no, there's no occasion; he is very obedient."

"Who the devil is he? What is his name? In what service is he captain?"

"He is in my service," replied the lady. "I loved him very much."

"You did?" said Bryan. "Well?"

"I don't love him now at all. He sometimes tries to bite me!"

"The scoundrel!"

"So I think of turning him off, and giving myself entirely to you."

"Best! dearest! What an angel you are! You can't possibly do better."

"I think not."

"Then throw yourself at once into my arms, and——"

"Oh no; I can't do that. This is a very high window; and besides, look! they have put bars to it."

"Then let me come to you."

"Whenever you like—the sooner the better—but stop! Are you blue faced?"

"Yes; I am very dark in the complexion."

"Have you a ring?"

"Yes."

"What is it? Rough or smooth?"

"A plain one. The ladies I fancy like that the best."

"Oh yes. And how tall did you say?"

"Five feet seven inches and three quarters."

"Why, that nasty little captain was only three feet two."

"Then I fancy he was not in the grenadiers."

"Five feet seven! What a beauty you must be," continued the lady. "Get to me as soon as you can."

"I will call and offer myself to your brother."

"He will be delighted to see you, and so shall I. Good-night."

"Was there ever such a lucky fellow in the universe?" said Bryan, as he cantered back to Chester—"though Miss Jenks is certainly a bit of a rum one. Who the deuce could that disgusting little captain be? Can it be Fusby of ours? But no; he is more than three feet two. And asking me so plump about the ring; that shews she's up to snuff. I shall marry her next week, and get my company in a fortnight."

Bryan consulted me that night as to his farther proceedings. After turning over many plans, we at last fixed that the boldest was the best; that he had better go at once to Mr. Jenk's house, and open the business in form.

Before we retired to our couches, Bryan had given me an invitation to his shooting-box next season, and let me into all his intentions about the disposal of his money; and that night, I will be bound for it, if no other in his life, he enjoyed golden dreams.

Next day Bryan mounted after parade, and I don't think Chester-gate ever gave exit to so finished a dandy. A barber had been curling his hair, his servant brushing his coat half the morning, and such a powerful perfume filled the town as he ambled along the street, that you might have fancied him one of the three Kings of Cologne.

When he arrived at the gate, he rang the bell with a lordly air; but waited for a long time before any one came to the door. At last it was opened by a slip-shod wench, with long red hair, and Bryan began his interrogatories.

"Is Mr. Jenks at home?"

"Suppose a be, what's that to you?"

"I wish to see him."

"Like enough; he doesn't want to see thee though."

"Is he engaged?"

"Yes; a be."

"With company?"

"Yes; he and missus be shaving the captain."

"That cursed captain again. What did you say, my pretty girl? that your mistress was shaving the captain?"

"Yes; and cuttin' the nails o' um."

"Shaving and cutting his nails! He must be a cursedly odd fellow, this captain. What is his name my girl?"

"Be finer than your [illegible]—all his coat now; her told me her had got a new [illegible] heart."

"Oh, she did?—did she say any thing more?"

"Yes—that a were far handsomer and taller than the captain."

"That is very pleasant, at all events," thought Bryan as he pulled up his stock. "Pray my dear, would you tell Mr. Jenks, a gentleman is very anxious to see him on business of importance?"

"What be your business about, sir? be it any thing out o' the common? he never sees nobody as hasn't summat wonderful to tell him."

"Tell him I have been long very anxious to see him; that I have long had a great curiosity."

"A great *curiosity!* And why didn't ye say that afore? He'll see you immediately, and welcome too. Don't be feared o' the wolf," she said, as she guided Bryan along the passage, "he's only stuffed—take care of the fox; he bites sometimes;—and keep away from that corner—he ha chained a dog there, as is mad with the heederfobo, to see how long it will take it to die."

"The devil he has!" said Bryan, "I wish I were safe out again."

The red-haired housemaid ushered the visitor into a room, with the oddest description of furniture in it Mr. Bryan Jones had ever had the happiness to see.

"Donna be frightened—*some* on um doesn't bite—" said the maid, as she shut the door.

"And what in the deuce do the others do?" said the soldier, in no very comfortable frame of mind.

The windows were half closed—there were book-shelves round the walls, paroquets, macaws, jackdaws, and all the birds of the air, occupying the places which, in ordinary libraries are filled with volumes—a squirrel was twirling in its cage, on the table before him, some snakes were writhing in layers of cotton within some net work of wire, and four or five dogs of very foreign appearance, glared with red eyes on the stranger, from their kennels planted all around the room, and kept up a low continuous growl, that by no means tended to restore Bryan's equanimity. He stood with his hand on the hilt of his sword, in case of any unforseen attack, and began to persuade himself that the stories of knight-errants, and dragons, in enchanted castles were not such allegories as he had supposed. At all events, he was fully convinced that if he succeeded in carrying off the twenty thousand pounds, he had amply earned it, by his exposure of life and limb. At last there arose in the west room the most diabolical squalling, roaring, whistling, scolding, hooting, and howling, that ever fell upon mortal ear. Bryan turned as pale as death, muttered a sort of prayer, and drawing his sword, stood on the defensive. At this moment, the door of the library was opened by a neat, well-dressed dapper little gentleman, with reverend white hair, growing long and thin down the side of his face, and a cue behind, elegantly tied in a beautiful bag of black silk. He started when he saw the warlike attitude assumed by the gallant lieutenant. That valorous gentleman's blood was now fairly up, and instead of apologizing for the extraordinary appearance he presented; he said,

"Set them all loose at once; none of your palaver, old gentleman; but turn out a crocodile or two—I'll spit them as I would a rabit!"

The stranger became a little alarmed in his turn, and going gently to the door, he desired the same slip-shod damsel who had ushered his visitor in, to desire the captain to walk up stairs, and keep watch in the lobby.

"Well, thank heaven it's no worse," thought the brave Bryan; "I shall soon make mince-meat of a captain three feet high."

The gentleman, who was no other than Mr. Jenks, now demanded the reason of such unusual behaviour, and also to what circumstance he was indebted for the honour of a visit. Bryan explained pretty well the reason of his alarm, and he perceived that Mr. Jenks was considerably pleased with the sensation his collection had excited. He therefore dilated so long on the wonders he saw around him, that insensibly he inveigled his companion into a conversation. Once embarked on his favourite topic, there seemed to be no end of his communicativeness.

"Pray, have you made comparative physiology your study?" he said, with a patronising smile. Now, Mr. Bryan Jones could tell a horse from a cow, and was also a considerable judge of spaniels and pointers, but farther his researches had not extended; not to mention that he had never heard of any such science before. He therefore answered at a venture,—"Oh yes; in fact it is a most delightful study. Comparisons are odorous, as Mrs. Malaprop says."

"Malaprop? I don't know the name," replied Mr. Jenks: "is she a naturalist?"

"Faith I don't know whether she is a naturalist or not, but she's as natural as if she were a real woman."

"My dear sir," exclaimed Mr. Jenks, taking out his pocket-book with the greatest animation, "not a *real woman!* what is the nature of her peculiarity? you will do me the greatest favour in the world if you will tell me where I may meet with her."

"Oh, you may see her any night you please in Covent Garden."

"Thank you, I will certainly find her out next time I go to town. I myself have an instance in this very collection of a very extraordinary *lusus naturæ*. I have a cat, sir, with five legs."

"Oh that's nothing at all," replied Mr. Bryan, with the utmost assurance, "we have a cat in our barracks with nine tails."

"You surprise me; have you it with you? That I conclude was the curiosity which induced you to come here. Sir, I am much obliged for your very great politeness. May I see it?"

"See it! my dear sir, I shall be happy to make you a present of it."

The little man jumped up from his seat, and seized the happy lieutenant's hand. "What have I done," he said, "to deserve such kindness, such generosity? Have you any wish for any thing I have got? It shall be yours."

"Why, yes, I must confess, Mr. Jenks, I had another object in visiting you to-day. You have another object in this house, the possession of which would indeed crown my felicity." Bryan sighed as he said these words, and looked romantic with all his might.

"I shall be truly happy, I assure you, Captain; may I beg the favour of your name?"

"Bryan Jones."

"I shall be happy, Captain Bryan Jones, to give you a large vial, containing, I believe, the finest specimen of a bicephalous reptile in England—"

("My heavens!" thought Bryan, "here's a pretty fellow, to keep his bucephalus in a vial—")

"Or a box, containing the dorsal vertebræ of an icthyosaurus; or some of the hair of the huge Megatherion that was found a few years ago at the mouth of the Tanais or Don—"

Bryan bowed very low to all these polite offers, but did not seem to jump at them so zealously as the enthusiast expected.

"Perhaps," he continued, "you have set your heart on some particular object—if so, name it."

"Unfortunately I am not acquainted with the name."

"That's a pity—can you describe it? is it coleopterous or lepidopterous? terrestrial, aerial, or marine? carnivorous, graminivorous, or omnivorous? oviparous, or viviparous? animal, mineral, or vegetable? Whatever I have I shall be happy to give it to you in exchange for your inestimable present of nine-tails; by the beard of Aristotle, half the number would set Buckland dancing."

"I believe they would—but really, sir, you embarrass me with your kind offers—my whole ambition has but one aim: it is not for any of your curiosities, packed up in boxes or bottles, that I am anxious: but for one far more valuable, far more lovely, than any of them, the prime jewel of all your possession; your beautiful, your charming——"

"Miss Sophy!—I know from your rhapsodies all your about to say. It would indeed, be dreadful to part with her; so sweet, so gentle; dear, dear Miss Sophy!"

"Ah! dear, indeed," echoed Bryan; "I think I never saw so perfectly lovely and angelic a creature."

"Saw, sir? Where did you see her? I thought no one had seen her but myself."

Mr. Jenks flushed in the cheek as he said this, and cast a glance of angry suspicion on his visitor.

"Why, sir, I saw her," replied the Lieutenant; "and what is more, I spoke to her; and what is more, it is solely on her account that I came here. Your kindness has already been so excessive, that I hope you will not withdraw it, after having gone so far, but allow me to make a better acquaintance with her, in order to secure her affections."

"Oh, you need be under no uneasiness about that. A little kindness is sure to make her fond [illegible] in bestowing her affections one of her principal faults. It is not a very common one in beauties of her sex."

"Ah! but if I should be so unfortunate as to fail in acquiring her love!" said Bryan, pretending to look modestly dejected.

"Why, then, take a stick, and give her a thump on the head. She will like you all the better for it."

Bryan looked at the old man as he propounded this monstrous idea, and felt very much inclined to kick him out of the room. He laughed, as if he considered the old man's observation a joke.

"I am afraid, sir, that would scarcely be the way to conciliate her regards."

"The best in the world, my dear sir,—even I myself am very often forced to employ the whip, and leave the marks of it on her shoulders, I assure you."

"Well," thought Bryan, "if this isn't bedlam it ought to be. First of all a young lady is courted by a captain three feet high, and turns him off because he bites her; then she pairs his nails, to keep him, I suppose, from scratching; and then a cursed old scoundrel like this thrashes his own sister with a whip, till he leaves the marks of it upon her shoulders. The scoundrel! I've a great mind to swing him out of the window by his pig-tail." Bryan, however, moderated his wrath, and answered,

"I hope, sir, when she is mine, she will not require such harsh discipline."

"I hope not," said the other; "but I can assure you, she suffered more than that when she was in another gentleman's keeping."

"Good Heavens, sir! what do you mean by such low, ribald insinuations? I say, sir, it is impossible she can ever have been in any other person's keeping—what do you mean?"

"What do I mean, Captain Bryan Jones? I must say, sir, I am astonished at such warmth. Why, if she were your wife, you could not be more interested—I say, sir, she has been kept, and housed, and fondled by fifty people; I gave her an asylum under this roof after she had been nearly starved and beaten to death while under the protection of an Italian mountebank."

"Then, by Heavens, sir," said Bryan, in a prodigious passion, "you may keep her to yourself! and such a dissolute disreputable couple as you are!—an old scoundrel glorying in the shame of one whom he pretends is very dear to him; devil take me if there is such an unprincipled old rascal unhung."

"Sir! what do you mean? do you speak to me?" said the old gentleman, starting up in a tremendous rage, "you shall answer for this,—I'll unchain the dogs."

"If you move from that chair, as I hope to live another moment, I'll run you through the body, you ineffable abortion; so stir not on your peril."

"I'll call for the Captain."

"Captain, major, colonel, field-marshal; call for the whole army list—but if you move one step, I'll break every bone in your body: and what is more, I'll have Miss Sophy in spite of you—and take her with all her faults upon her head; for I know, you old rascal, you only spread these calumnies against her that you may keep her to yourself. And as to your champion, your three feet high captain of the Patagonians, if I but lay my hands on the cuff of his neck, he'll make but one flying jump into the middle of the next street."

Bryan's rage knew no bounds; he sputtered forth these and other more terrific denunciations, standing over the astonished Mr. Jenks with his sword drawn—"Show me your sister's room this moment, sir, and let me judge of the truth of your story myself."

"My sister, sir!" said Mr. Jenks, in a state of great alarm, "what do you want with my sister?"

"Every thing—herself, her heart, her soul, her body, and every shilling of her fortune."

"Alas! this is too sad a matter, young man; my sister is ——"

"The loveliest of her sex, and never was under any mountebank's protection but your own."

"Young man, you are terribly deceived, my sister is quite happy, she is harmless, but from her birth she has been insane."

"I knew it; I knew you would try to do me over with some rigmarole story of that kind; but Miss Sophy I will have, whether she is as wise as her noodle of a brother or not. Show me to Miss Sophy this very moment, or by St. David, your life is not worth the lower end of a [illegible]."

"If I do show you into Miss Sophy's presence, I warn you, you will heartily repent of your folly. But since you insist on it, I will."

He then conducted Bryan, who still kept his sword under his arm, along several passages, and at length descended into a place like a cellar; at the farther end of the passage there was a door, and beyond all was darkness.

"And is it in this dismal den, you hard-hearted old villain, you keep so much beauty in durance vile? shame on you, shame on you! I will go in, I will comfort the afflicted; I will take her to my arms, and tell her, her miseries are over; and depend upon it, old gentleman, we'll have a famous action against you for false imprisonment! swinging damages, you may depend on't."

This oration was addressed to Mr. Jenks by Bryan, as he was pushing open the door—he entered the palpable obscure, and listening attentively, he heard a low sigh in the corner—"I have come, you see," he whispered, "my dearest Sophy, in fulfillment of my promise; I will rescue you from the thraldom of that old rogue, your brother, and we shall be as happy as the Fates will let us." As he said these soft sentences, he groped with his hand in the darkness—"Ah! I have caught you at length; I have laid hold of your fur tippet; come forth my darling from this pris——"

But at this moment the fur tippet was snatched, as if by an earthquake, out of his hand; a growl shook the whole cellar where he stood, and Bryan felt himself squeezed nearly to a mummy—"Paws off, paws off," roared the disconsolate lieutenant, "You infernal old Jenks, you have sent me into a den of lions; here's Nero or Wallace tearing me with all his might; lights, lights, help, help!"

All this while he kept struggling with his invisible foe; but the gripe of the ferocious monster grew tighter and tighter. At last, just as his strength was failing, the door was opened, and Mr. Jenks and the servant maid appeared with candles. A few blows, well laid on, made the horrid animal relax its hold of the now breathless Bryan, and before him he saw an enormous black bear, puffing with its exertions, and still glaring at him with the most ferocious eyes.

"Is this the Miss Sophy you meant, sir?" said Mr. Jenks, now under no uneasiness from the indignation of poor Bryan; "I hope you are convinced that what I told you was the truth?"

"Not quite, sir; who was the lady I spoke to last night? she certainly invited me to this house, accepted me in place of Captain somebody, a wooer she discarded, and told me to make my proposals as soon as possible to you."

"Ah! that, I suppose, was my poor sister; and since you have been undeceived so far, you shall be satisfied quite. You shall see her before you leave the house."

In a few minutes Bryan, having recovered his wind, was conducted to a parlour, in which a middle-aged lady was sitting, with no symptoms of insanity about her, except a very wandering expression in her eyes. Her manner was stately and composed, and her language rather formal and stiff. She bowed on Bryan's entering.

"You see, madam," he said, "I visit you according to my promise."

"I have expected you for some time; I told the Captain I should dispense with his visits in future."

"Indeed—and what did he say to that?"

"Oh, he said nothing; he don't speak; I never had any one that spoke except yourself."

"He must be rather dull company, I imagine."

"Not half so lively as you; but do you know, if it were not for that, I think he is far handsomer than you are?"

"You are plain, I perceive, Miss Jenks, and I like your sincerity. Have you thought of the offer I made you last night?"

"Oh! yes. I have thought of it ever since,—but I don't think you are so blue in the face as you told me."

"Why, no, not exactly blue; but dark, you perceive; very dark."

"I should have liked you better if you had been green and yellow; but bless me! I have'nt asked about your tail——"

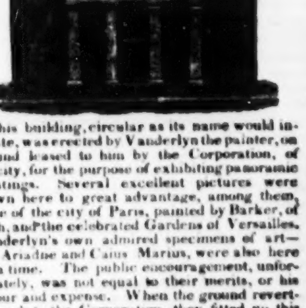
Lieutenant Bryan Jones, of his Majesty's —th regiment of foot, hereupon rose and made a low bow to the lady—who bowed very politely in return—and said to him just as he was opening the door to effect his retreat,—"It is perhaps better for you to go—the Captain has had his nails paired, and will do very well, I like little monkeys better than great baboons." Bryan hurried out of the house with the utmost expedition, [illegible] his horse and galloped off, he heard Mr. Jenks bellowing after him—"Don't forget to send me the nov-qui-candal specimen of the feline tribe."

Bryan kept the adventure a profound secret from all but me; and I don't think any man in the regiment was so profoundly happy as he, when the route came for merry Carlisle, and took us away from the scene of his disaster.

TO THE LADIES—SELECTED.

There is a certain artificial polish—a common place vivacity acquired by perpetually mingling in the Beau Monde—which in the commerce of the world, supplies the place of suavity of good humour, but is purchased at the expense of all original and sterling traits of character. By a kind of fashionable discipline, the eye is taught to brighten, the lips to smile, and the whole countenance to emanate with the semblance of friendly welcome, while the bosom is unwarmed by a single spark of genuine kindness, or good will. This simulation may be admired by the connoisseur of human character as a perfection of art, but the heart is not to be deceived by the superficial lesson: it turns with delight to the timid retiring fair one whose smile is the smile of nature, whose blush is the soft suffusion of delicate sensibility, and whose affections unblighted by the chilling effects of dissipation, glows with all the tenderness and purity of artless youth. Her's is a singleness of mind, a native innocence of manners, and a sweet timidity that steals insensibly upon the heart, and leads it a willing captive. Though venturing occasionally among the fairy haunts of pleasure, she shrinks from the broad glare of notoriety, and seems to seek her refuge among her friends, even from the admiration of the world. [illegible]

THE ROTUNDA, NEW YORK.



This building, circular as its name would indicate, was erected by Vanderlyn the painter, on ground leased to him by the Corporation, of the city, for the purpose of exhibiting panoramic paintings. Several excellent pictures were shown here to great advantage, among them, those of the city of Paris, painted by Barker, of Bath, and the celebrated Gardens of Versailles. Vanderlyn's own admired specimens of art—the Ariadne and Caius Marius, were also here for a time. The public encouragement, unfortunately, was not equal to their merits, or his labour and expense. When the ground reverted back to the Corporation, they fitted up this building as a Court House, and the Recorder and Aldermen took possession of it as a place of criminal litigation; but being originally designed for the exhibition of pictures and not for the trial of causes, the proceedings were interrupted by an *echo* so singularly loud, as not unfrequently to overpower both Court, Counsel and witness, who in vain strove to outclamor it, the echo was sure to have the advantage, and after a few days experience and considerable merriment at their expense, the Judges were compelled to beat a retreat. The Rotunda remained shut up and unoccupied for some time. At length the Justices of the Marine Court, anxious to emerge from their dark and dirty quarters in the basement story of the City Hall, petitioned for the privilege of combatting the echo in its hitherto so well defended home; it was granted, and the mocking echo returned nothing loath to the contest, but it now met with more persevering antagonists, it was pursued into the lurking place from whence it had discharged its vollies with success, effect and impunity, in the very face of justice—and all that we now hear, is a subdued and melancholy note, which reminds us of the wail of a discomfited and wounded foe—when contrasted with its former bold tone of defiance and Cossack-like hurrah. J. S. C.

[illegible masthead]

Saturday, May 23.

[illegible publication notice]

To Readers and Correspondents.

"[illegible] in 1835," is a sketch of thrilling interest, but very carelessly written. If we can find leisure, we may, perhaps, endeavour to improve some of its objectionable passages.

We have several communications before us, purporting to be the first essays of young writers, in which the circumstance is mentioned as an apology for unavoidable defects. We cannot, however, receive this apology, where the pieces evidence not the slightest marks of talent or genius, as the publication of their articles would raise expectations which might never be realised. Of this character are the verses signed "A. P. Y."—"Jenny Bird" and "J. F. M."

Lines on the "Vicissitude of Human Feelings," we respectfully decline. The article is too long for our crowded columns.

"F. A. S." and "Timothy Oldstyle" are rejected.

Our New Haven friend we cannot oblige. His letter remains in the post office, postage unpaid.

Mr. McMahin, of the News Rooms, 219 north Third street, has received from New York, the caricatures on the "Journal," which we mentioned in our last paper. They are well executed, and almost as vulgar as the book itself. One of the plates illustrates this passage:

"I came to my cabin; my dinner followed me thither, and lying on my back, I very comfortably discussed it."

Another thus:—

"My dear father, who was a little elated, made me sing to him, which I greatly gulpled at."

LITERARY NOTICES.

Election Returns, &c.—Messrs. Key & Biddle of this city, have now in press, a new statistical work, which will be issued in the course of next month, containing a great variety of useful information in relation to the general government, and the government of the several states. The first portion of the volume is devoted to an exposition of the duties and powers of the President and Vice President of the United States, the Judiciary, Congress, Army and Navy, &c. and furnishes also, a number of tables and statistics, valuable for reference. The mode of electing the President and Vice President by Electors, and by Congress is given, with a particular account of the election of Mr. Adams, by Congress, in 1824, and a sketch of the naturalization laws of the United States, and the election laws of Pennsylvania.

The second and larger portion of the work, gives a sketch of the legislative departments, &c. of each state, under separate heads, and also full returns of the votes cast at the last Presidential, Gubernatorial and Congressional elections, the names of the candidates, &c. These statistics will be of great service to politicians, during the approaching canvass for Governor in this state, and the work altogether cannot fail to be acceptable to all who desire to possess, in a compact form, information essential to a proper understanding of the nature and character of our general and state governments.

Conquest of Florida.—A history of the Conquest of Florida, by Hernando de Soto, from the pen of Theodore Irving, Esq. in two volumes, has just appeared from the press of Carey, Lea & Blanchard, of this city. It is an interesting sketch of a chivalric crusade, and furnishes many incidents connected with the early history and subjugation of Florida, by the Spanish Government, we have not before met with. The author, a nephew of Washington Irving, Esq. to whom the work is dedicated, seems to have bestowed much care and labour in the fulfilment of his labour, and he has certainly added to the numerous publications of the day, a work of much interest and value.

Southern Literary Messenger.—The April No. of this work, reached us last week, but not in time for a notice in our last paper. It contains a great variety of interesting and well-written original articles in prose and poetry. We are gratified to find that this work is efficiently sustained, and trust that its circulation is constantly increasing. Many of the articles in the present number, would do credit to an English Review.

Book of Nature.—The June or twelfth number of this periodical, completing the second volume, has just been published, embellished with the usual number of large quarto engravings. This number contains as much valuable practical information on natural history as this publication. Its contents have been prepared with much care, and may be relied on for correctness. A few complete copies of the work may be obtained at the publication office, at the subscription price.

A treatise on Intemperance and Mania-a-potu, containing an exposition of the causes of intemperance, and the means of cure, from the pen of Dr. Draper, is about to be published in this city. The work is of a philosophical character, and will throw much light, it is believed, upon the history, pathology and treatment of mania-a-potu.

The Two Friends.—By the Countess of Blessington.—This work is highly praised by the English critics, who affirm that it may safely be considered equal to any former production of the noble authoress.

We have not found leisure to examine more than a few chapters, which, however, appear to be well written, though we cannot go so far as to concur in the opinion that it ranks with many of the works which have been written by Lady Blessington, some of which indeed have possessed extraordinary merit.

As a fashionable novel, and written by one who may be considered an unerring delineator—par excellence—of high life, it presents attractions which will of course ensure it a rapid sale.

Messrs. Carey, Lea & Blanchard, are the publishers of the American edition.

The Rev. Mr. Wolle, pastor of the United Brethren's Church of this city, has issued proposals for publishing a Collection of Choral Tunes, sung in the Moravian Church. The tunes will number about one hundred, and will be arranged for four voices and the piano forte or organ. The excellence of the Moravian music, is well appreciated by all who possess a cultivated taste for this pleasing science.

Reformed Religion in France.—The Harpers have just published the seventh, eighth and ninth volumes of the Theological Library, containing a history of the Reformed Religion in France, by the Rev. E. Smedley. The history commences in 1513, and is brought down to the year 1630, embracing a period of exciting interest to the Christian Church. The details of stirring events, recorded in these volumes, have more the character of romance than sober reality, yet they are, without doubt, historically correct. The writer evidences much ability and careful research in discussing his subjects, and the history must prove a valuable addition to the library of every christian reader.

Vineyards of Spain and France.—An interesting work on the culture of the vine in Spain and France, from the pen of James Busby, Esq. has just appeared. It contains a journal of a recent visit to the principal vineyards of Spain and France, and furnishes a particular account of the different methods pursued in the cultivation of the vine, and the manufacture of wine. Catalogues of the different kinds of grape are appended. The observations of the writer are of a practical character, and to those interested in the culture of the vine, the journal will be valuable.

The work is published by Charles S. Francis, New York, and Munroe & Francis, Boston.

Aboriginal Port Folio.—The first number of this work, to which we made reference a week or two since, has just appeared. It contains a full length portrait of Wan-ne-ne, or the Foremost in Battle, chief of the Sioux tribe, the original painted at the treaty of Prairie du Chien, in 1825—a half length portrait of Ma-ko-mo-ta, or Bean Oil, a Menominie chief, sketched at the Treaty of Green Bay, in 1827—a half length portrait of Chi-an-ta, a Pottawatomie chief, taken at the treaty of Massinewa, Indiana,—a half length portrait of Shing-gua-ba-w'ossin, or the Figured Stone, a Chippewa chief, sketched at the treaty of Fond du Lac, in 1826,—a half length portrait of Tshe-ga-ga, a celebrated chief, half Winnebago and half French, sketched at Green Bay, in 1827,—a half length sketch of Ma-cho-ka-kai, or the pursuit of Wau-pe-ka, or the Flaping Fin, Prince of the Fox Tribe.

All these portraits are richly colored, and we are assured by the talented artist, Mr. Lewis, that they are true to nature. The publication possesses great interest, and cannot fail to be popular. The subscription price is two dollars per number. One number will be issued every month, until the work is completed.

STORIES OF IRELAND.

The Legends and Stories of Ireland, two volumes, lately published by Messrs. Carey and Hart, of this city, are a very pleasant collection of original papers, by Samuel Lover. They are taken, chiefly, from the British Magazines, and proved very popular with English readers, on account of their spicy humor and wit.

The author has acted up to the spirit of his motto—"An ounce of mirth is worth a pound of sorrow," and he furnishes in his volumes, a dish of life and eccentricities, spirit and humor, that cannot fail to be agreeable to every palate. His Barney O'Reirdon, is an excellent hit, but as it is too long for our columns, we substitute a scene from a tale entitled "The Catastrophe."

He considered, at length, that this proximity to a convent, which at first he deemed such a hardship, might be turned to account, in a way of all others, congenial to his disposition, by affording him an opportunity of watching the movements of its inmates. Of the nefarious proceedings of such a body—of their numberless intrigues, &c. &c. he himself had no doubt, and he forthwith commenced a system of espionage, that he might be enabled to produce proof for the conviction of others. During the day, there was a provoking propriety preserved about the place, that excited Mr. Daw's wrath—"ay, ay," would he mutter to himself, "they were always deep as well as dangerous—they're too cunning to commit themselves by anything that might be easily discovered; but wait—wait until the moonlight nights are past, and I'll warrant my watching shan't go for nothing."

Under the dewy damps of night, many an hour did Mr. Daw hold his surveillance around the convent bounds; but still fortune favoured him not in his enterprise; and not one of the delinquencies, which he had no doubt were going forward, had he the good fortune to discover. No scarf was waved from the proscribed casements—no ladder of ropes was to be found attached to the forbidden wall—no boat, with muffled oar, stealthily skimming along the waters, could be detected in the act of depositing "a gallant gay Lothario" in the Hesperian garden, where, he doubted not, many an adventurous Jason plucked forbidden fruit.

Chance, however, threw in his way a discovery, which all his premeditated endeavours had formerly failed to accomplish; for one evening, just as the last glimmer of departing day was streaking the west, Mr. Daw, in company with a friend, (a congenial soul,) when returning after a long day's shooting, in gleeful anticipation of a good dinner, heard a sudden splash in the water, apparently proceeding from the extremity of the convent-wall, to which point they both directly hurried. What the noise originated in, we shall soon see; but a moment's pause must be first given to say a word or two of Mr. Daw's friend.

He was a little bustling man, always fussing about something or other—eternally making frivolous excuses for paying visits at unseasonable hours, for the purpose of taking people by surprise, and seeing what they were about, and everlastingly giving people advice; and after any unpleasant accident, loss of property, or other casualty, he was always ready with an assurance, that "if that had been his case, he would have done so and so;" and gave ample grounds for you to understand that you were very little more nor less than a fool, and he the wisest of men since the days of Solomon.

* * * * * *

We left Beau Peep and Jack Daw hurrying off towards the convent-wall, where it was washed by the river, to ascertain what caused the loud splash in the water, which they heard, and has already been noticed. On arriving at the extremity of Mr. Daw's grounds, they perceived the stream yet agitated, apparently from the sudden immersion of something into it; and, on looking more sharply through the dusk, they saw, floating rapidly down the current, a basket, at some distance, but not so far away as to prevent their hearing a faint cry, evidently proceeding from it; and the next moment they heard a female voice say, in the adjoining garden of the convent, "There let it go; the nasty creature, to do such a horrid thing——"

"Did you hear that?" said Mr. Daw.

"I did," said Beau Peep.

"There's proof positive," said Daw. "The villainous papist jades, one of them has had a child, and, some of her dear sisters are drowning it for her, to conceal her infamy."

"No doubt of it," said Beau Peep.

"I knew it all along," said Jack Daw. "Come my dear friend," added he, "let us hasten back to O'Brien's cottage, and he'll row us down the river in his boat, and we may yet be enabled to reach the basket in time to possess ourselves of the proof of all this popish profligacy."

And off they ran to O'Brien's cottage; and hurrying O'Brien and his son to unmoor their boat, in which the gentlemen had passed a considerable part of the day in sporting, they jumped into the skiff, and urged the two men to pull away as fast as they could after the prize they hoped to obtain. Thus, though excessively hungry, and anxious for the dinner that was awaiting them all the time, their appetite for scandal was so much more intense, that they [illegible] your honour's goin'," demanded O'Brien.

"Oh, a little bit down the river here," answered Mr. Daw; for he did not wish to let it be known what he was in quest of, or his suspicions touching it, least the peasants might baffle his rude vouras discovery, as he was sure they would strive to do in such a case, for the honour of the creed to which they belonged.

"Troth then, it's late your honour's goin' an the wather this time o' day, and the night comin' an."

"Well, never mind that you, but pull away."

"By my sowl, I'll pull like a young cowlt, if that be all, and Jim too, Sir, (that's your sort, Jimmy;) but at this gate o' goin', the sorra far off the rapids will be, long, and sure if we go down them now, the dickens a hack we'll get to-night."

"Oh, never mind that," said Daw, "we can return by the fields."

As O'Brien calculated, they soon reached the rapids, and he called out to Jim, to "study the boat there;" and with skilful management the turbulent descent was passed in safety, and they glided onwards again, under the influence of their oars, over the level waters.

"Do you see it yet?" asked one of the friends to the other, who replied in the negative.

"Maybe it's the deep hole your honour id be lookin' for?" queried O'Brien, in that peculiar vein of inquisitiveness which the Irish peasant indulges in, and through which he hopes, by presupposing a motive of action, to discover in reality the object aimed at.

"No," answered Daw, rather abruptly.

"Oh, it's only bekase it's a choice place for settin' night-lines," said O'Brien; "and I was thinkin' maybe it's for that your honour id be."

"Oh!" said Beau Peep, "'tis nothing more than is caught by night lines, we're seeking—eh, Daw?"

"Aye, aye, and, by Jove, I think I see it a little way before us—pull, O'Brien, pull!" and the boat trembled under the vigorous strokes of O'Brien and his son, and in a few minutes they were within an oar's length of the basket, which, by this time, was nearly sinking, and a moment or two later, had deprived Jack Daw and Beau Peep of the honour of the discovery, which they now were on the eve of completing.

"Lay hold of it," said Mr. Daw; and Beau Peep, in "making a long arm," to secure the prize, so far overbalanced himself, that he went plump, head foremost into the river; and had it not been for the activity and strength of the elder O'Brien, this out pleasant history must have turned out a tragedy of the darkest dye, and many a subsequent discovery of the indefatigable Beau Peep, have remained in the unexplored depths of uncertainty. But, fortunately for the lovers of family secrets, the inestimable Beau Peep was drawn, dripping, from the river, by O'Brien, at the same moment that Jack Daw, with the boat-hook, secured the basket.

"I've got it!" exclaimed Daw, in triumph.

"Aye, and I've got it too," chattered forth poor Beau Peep.

"What's the matter with you, my dear friend?" said Daw, who, in his anxiety to obtain the basket, never perceived the fatality that had befallen his friend.

"I've been nearly drowned, that's all," whined forth the unhappy little animal, as he was shaking the water out of his ears.

"Troth, it was lucky I had my hand so ready," said O'Brien, "or faith, maybe it's more nor a basket we'd have to be lookin' for."

"My dear fellow," said Daw, "let us get ashore immediately, and by the exercise of walking, you may counteract the bad effects that this accident might otherwise produce. Get the boat ashore, O'Brien, as fast as possible. But we have got the basket, however! and that's some consolation for you."

"Yes," said the shivering little scandal-hunter, "I don't mind the drenching, since we have secured that."

"Why thin," as he pulled towards the shore, "may I make so bowld as to ax your honour, what curiosity there is in an owld basket, to make ye take so much throuble, and nigh hand drownd.n' yourselves afore you cotch it?"

"Oh, never you mind," said Mr. Daw; "you shall soon know all about it. By the by, my dear friend," turning to Terrier, "I think we had better proceed, as soon as we get ashore, to our neighbour Sturdy's—his is the nearest house we know of; there you may be enabled to change your wet clothes, and he, being a magistrate, we can swear our information against the delinquents in this case."

"Very true," said the unfortunate Beau Peep, as he stepped ashore, assisted by O'Brien, who, when the gentleman proceeded some paces in advance, said to his son, who bore the dearly-won basket, that "the poor little whelp (meaning Beau Peep) looked, for all the world, like a dog in a wet sack."

On they pushed, at a smart pace, until the twinkling of lights through some neighbouring trees announced to them the vicinity of Squire Sturdy's mansion. The worthy Squire had just taken his first glass of wine after the cloth had been drawn, when the servant announced the arrival of Mr. Daw, and his half-drowned friend, who were at once ushered into the dining room.

[illegible] the miserable plight of Beau Peep, "what has happened?"

"Indeed, madam," answered our little hero, "an unfortunate accident on the water——"

"Oh, oh!" said the Squire; "I should think that quite in your line—just exploring the secrets of the river? Why, my dear sir, if you go on at this rate, making discoveries by water, as well as by land, you'll rival Columbus himself before long." And Miss Emily, of whom we have already spoken, whispered her mamma, that she had often heard of a diving bell (belle,) but never before of a diving beau.

"Had you not better change your clothes?" said Mrs. Sturdy, to the shivering Terrier.

"Thank you, madam," said he, somewhat loftily, being piqued at the manner of his reception by the Squire, "I shall wait till an investigation has taken place in my presence, of a circumstance which I have contributed to bring to light; and my discoveries by water may be found to be not undeserving of notice."

"I assure you, Mr. Sturdy," added Mr. Daw, in his most impressive manner, "we have an information to swear to, before you, of the most vital importance, and betraying the profligacy of certain people in so flagrant a degree, that I hope it may, at length, open the eyes of those that are wilfully blind to the interests of their king and their country."

This fine speech was meant as a hit at Squire Sturdy, who was a blunt, honest man—who acted in most cases to the best of his ability, on the admirable Christian maxim of loving his neighbour as himself.

"Well, Mr. Daw," said the Squire, "I am all attention to hear your information ——"

"May I trouble you," said Daw, "to retire to your study, as the matter is rather of an indelicate nature, and not fit for ladies' ears?"

"No, no. We'll stay here, and Mrs. S. and her daughters will retire to the drawing-room. Go, girls, and get the tea ready;" and the room was soon cleared of the ladies, and the two O'Brien's were summoned to wait upon the Squire in the dining-room, with the important basket.

When they entered, Mr. Daw, with a face of additional length and solemnity, unfolded to Squire Sturdy how the attention of his friend and himself had been attracted, by a basket flung from the convent garden—how they ran to the spot—how they heard a faint cry; "and then, Sir," said he, "we were at once awake to the revolting certainty, that the nuns had thus intended secretly to destroy one of their own illegitimate offspring."

"Cross o' Christ about us!" involuntarily muttered forth the two O'Briens, making the signs of the cross at the same time on their foreheads.

"But have you any proof of this?" asked the magistrate.

"Yes, Sir," said Beau Peep, triumphantly, "we have proof—proof positive! Bring forward that basket," said he to the boatman. "There, Sir, is the very basket containing the evidence of their double guilt—first, the guilt of unchastity, and next, the guilt of infanticide; and it was in laying hold of that basket, that I met the accident, Mr. Sturdy, that has occasioned you so much mirth. However, I believe you will acknowledge now, Mr. Sturdy, that my discoveries by water have been rather important —— ?"

Here Mr. Daw broke in, by saying, that the two boatmen were witnesses to the fact of finding the basket.

"Oh! by this and that," roared out O'Brien, "the divil resave the bit of a child I seen, I'll be upon my oath! and I wouldn't say that in a lie——"

"Be silent, O'Brien," said the magistrate. "Answer me, Mr. Daw, if you please, one or two questions:—

"Did, one or both of you see the basket thrown from the convent garden?"

"Both of us."

"And you heard a faint cry from it?"

"Yes—we heard the cry of an infant."

"You then rowed after the basket, in O'Brien's boat?"

"Yes."

"Is this the basket you saw the gentlemen pick up, O'Brien?"

"By my sowl, I can't exactly say, your honour, for I was picking up Mr. Terrier."

"It was you, then, that saved Mr. Terrier from drowning?"

"Yes, Sir, under God——"

"Fortunate that O'Brien was so active, Mr. Terrier. Well, O'Brien, but that is the same basket you have carried here from the river?"

"Troth I don't know where I could change it an the road, Sir——"

"Well, let us open the basket, and see what it contains;"—and O'Brien commenced unlacing the cords that bound up the wicker tomb of the murdered child; but so anxious was Mr. Daw for prompt production of his evidence, that he took out his penknife, and cut the fastenings.

"Now, take it out," said Mr. Daw; and every eye was riveted on the basket, as O'Brien, lifting the cover, and putting in his hand, said,

"Oh, then, but it's a beautiful baby!"—and he turned up a look of the tenderest pity at the three gentlemen.

"Pull it out here!" said Mr. Daw, imperatively; and O'Brien, with the utmost gentleness, lifting the lifeless body from the basket, produced—a drowned cat!

"Oh then, isn't a darlint?" said O'Brien, with the most provoking affection of pathos in his voice, while sarcasm was playing on his lip, and humour gleaming from his eye, as he witnessed with enjoyment the vacant stare of the discomfited Daw and Beau Peep, and exchanged looks with the worthy Squire, who had set up a horse-laugh the instant that poor pussy had made her appearance; and the moment he could recover his breath, exclaimed, "Why by the L——d, it's a dead cat!"—and hereupon the sound of smothered laughter reached them from [illegible] having been told that something not proper to hear was going forward.

City Improvements.—What a man can see at any moment he pleases, he very often neglects to see at all. The Schuylkill Permanent Bridge was the first arched stone bridge over a river ever constructed in Pennsylvania, and we recollect hearing of a gentleman living in Second street, not two miles distant, who was twenty years without going to see it, although we dare say, it would have broken his heart, if a law had been passed prohibiting him from going to see the Schuylkill.

There are now in this city, thousands of people who do not so much as know that there is a beautiful market house, supported by iron pillars, in Market street, extending from Schuylkill Eighth to Seventh streets, and that the north west Public Square, formerly used for a burial ground, and the south west Public Square, formerly used as a place of deposit for street dirt and filth, are getting now handsomely laid out with gravel walks and planted with trees. Others again, are not acquainted with the fact, that an iron railing is now in progress around the north east Public Square, situated on the west side of Sixth street, between Race and Vine streets, and that one is contemplated around the south east Public Square, situate on the west side of Sixth street, between Walnut and Locust. These notices, if they have no value, for those who are on the spot, will be interesting to Philadelphians abroad.

Fire in Boston.—On Wednesday forenoon, the distillery of A. H. Bowman, in distil-house square in Boston, commonly called the old Jacob Tidd distillery, was entirely destroyed by fire, with all its contents. The wind was very high, and the water brought from a considerable distance; and from the inflammatory materials adjoining, the greatest exertions of the fire department were put into requisition to prevent a wide-spread conflagration. Mr. Bowman's stock was insured at the Merchants office for $6000, but his loss is believed to be much more considerable. Another adjoining distillery, occupied by William French, was much injured—stock insured at the Neptune office. One half of the building destroyed was insured for $2000—the other half not insured.

On the opposite side of the way, in another building, occupied by Bernard & Trull as a distillery, an extensive well was nearly completed, having already been sunk into the earth about sixty feet. At the time of the alarm, there were eight men at the bottom, viz: —seven Irishmen, and Mr. Bowman, the overseer, an American. The tub was down and nearly full, when those stationed above at the windlass, alarmed by the sudden bursting out of the flames, shouted to those below at the top of their lungs—"fire, fire fire,"—jump in, save yourselves, and make haste!" Notwithstanding the remonstrances of Mr. Bowman, who besought them to hold back, and go up two at a time, they all at once sprang at the tub, and as many as could, got in,—some clung to the rope, and others hung on to the side, and called out those above to hoist away. This was done, and no accident occurred till they were within fifteen or twenty feet of the surface, when three of them fell, and James Burns, striking a rock, was immediately killed. One of the others broke his legs and ribs broken and is not expected to live; the other was badly bruised and had an arm broken.

Outrage.—We learn from the Norristown Sentinel that a few evenings since, four black men, armed with clubs, entered the house of Mary and Isabella Knodle, of Worcester township, in that county, and after maltreating and threatening to kill them, in case they made a noise or did not give up their money, proceeded to search the house. While thus employed, Mary escaped out of a window, at which they became alarmed and decamped, taking 16 or 18 dollars of booty with them.—Mary received two blows with a club on the head and one on the arm, and Isabella one on the arm. It is strongly suspected that one of the robbers was a white man painted black. The most indefatigable exertions should be made for the arrest of these villains.

From the New York Evening Star.

The Approaching Comet.—According to Mr. Pontecoulant, a French astronomer, this comet has been gradually diminishing in lustre since first discovered. It will appear he thinks about the middle of November, but exact calculation is impossible from the number of quantities that enter into the computation, the little knowledge we have of the planet Uranus, and the influence of a resisting medium which diminishes the longer axis of the comet's orbit, and therefore its time of revolution, &c. It will be visible in Europe from the end of August or beginning of September, two months before it reaches its perihelion. Its position is favorable to render its appearance brilliant. But notwithstanding the frightful prognostications of Lieut. Morrison of the British Navy, it will not seem larger than a star of the first magnitude, with a pale nebulosity around it. It will disappear the end of December. We must not expect a repetition of the terrors which it produced in the dark ages, when it was described as horribile aspectu, &c.

The Rail Road Accident.—We have been informed that one of the individuals injured by the breaking down of a car on Sunday afternoon, on the Germantown and Manayunk Rail-Road, has since died. His name is unknown, but he is said to be a man of family.

A one horse dearborn was upset on Saturday morning last, at the corner of Chesnut and Third street. A lady and gentleman were thrown out upon the pavement, and fortunately suffered no injury. The horse ran off towards 4th st. and the carriage being on its side was of course torn to pieces.

A hit.—At one of the city restaurateurs a visiter unceremoniously placed his feet upon the table, and then gracefully scusted picked his teeth with the most nonchalance, to the great annoyance of some of the company. The host, observing this, called out, "Gentlemen, if you call for pig's feet, you have them served up already."

The Pennsylvania Loan of $639,500, authorised by the legislature of the state, has been taken by Elisha Chauncey Esq. for the Bank of Pennsylvania at $112. 02 for every $100 of Stock. The Messrs. Philips it is said offered to take it at $111,71.

Chief Justice Marshall, (says the National Gazette,) was, a few days ago, alarmingly ill at Richmond. We fear that the next tidings will be worse.

The Governor of Connecticut, in his annual message to the Legislature, recommends the prohibition of the issuing and circulation of small notes.

The Horticultural Register mentions the salmon colored Celery, which it says surpasses every other kind, and has been sold at a higher rate per ounce than pure gold. It was not a wise man that purchased it at that price.

Result of the Virginia Election.—The Richmond Whig states that the final result of the election in that State, for the Legislature is as follows: Anti-Van Buren, 57; White, Anti Van Buren 9; Van Buren 68. Majority for Van Buren two.

Pickpockets.—A gentleman from the country named Hastings, had his pockets picked of $1040 in the Park, while stopping to look at the Sunday School children, on Tuesday.—N. Y. Cour. & Enq.

A case of assault and battery has been tried at Williamsburg, Va. where the jury returned a verdict that the plaintiff should be taken to the public whipping-post, and there receive thirty-nine lashes on his bare back—and that his lawyer should pay the cost of prosecution!

Female Convicts.—The Legislature of New York, at their recent session passed an act for the erection of state prison buildings for female convicts. The buildings are to be so constructed as to contain not less than forty separate cells each, and to be so laid out that the number may hereafter be increased. A very proper enactment.

The Missouri Republican speaks of a project for a Rail Road from St. Louis to Wheeling; and seems to anticipate the aid of the general government in carrying it into effect. "A Rail Road from St. Louis to Wheeling," says the Republican, "would bring Philadelphia so near to us that we might travel the distance in five days, or less time."

Bank of the U. States.—This institution has commenced in earnest to call in its debts. Twenty-five per cent, is required at the Branch here, upon all future renewals. This is as it should be. By this means the debt will be gradually paid or transferred to the State Banks without sensibly affecting the business of the country.—Cincinnati Gaz.

Cholera in Tennessee.—We regret to see it stated in the Memphis (Tenn.) Gazette, of April 23d, that that town has again been visited by the cholera. Eight or ten well developed cases had appeared in the course of three days, and four deaths had occurred. At the date of the paper, however, the town had become perfectly healthy.

The bank of Kentucky commenced business on the 16th ult. The notes are very handsomely engraved, ornamented with striking likenesses of the Hon. Henry Clay and the venerable Shelby.

Tremendous Dividend.—The "Experimental Rail Road" in North Carolina, has made a dividend of 50 per cent. upon the capital stock for the last six months. This must undoubtedly be considered a very fair "experiment." Very well, indeed, to begin with.

A good Dividend.—The Bank of Newbern in North Carolina, has declared a dividend of 15 per cent. on its capital stock.

"A correspondent who signs himself "Bruce," offers to perform on foot, twelve hundred and fifty miles, in one thousand successive hours, and proposes a bet of one thousand dollars on his accomplishing the feat. This is equal to one mile and a quarter an hour, or thirty miles a day for nearly forty-two days. Col. Barclay did accomplish in England 1000 miles in the same number of successive hours."

The newspapers are beginning again to complain of the irregularity of the mails. A Kentucky editor begs the new Post Master General—"do put your whip on your horses."

It is said that 2000 new buildings are now going up in New York, and that the population of the city will increase 10,000 during the year. The calculation is, we apprehend, exaggerated.

The celebrated English canine performers made their first bow-wow to an American audience at the Bowery a few evenings since. They were much applauded.

We understand that the City Councils of New Orleans, have appropriated the sum of $1500 to the Association lately established for the relief of Disabled Firemen.

The incorporation of a Whaling Company in New Haven, with a capital of $300,000. New Haven was one of the earliest ports, after Nantucket, to embark in the Whaling business, but unfortunately, in a period of commercial depression, it was abandoned.—N. Y. Jour. of Com.

A quarry of beautiful statuary marble has recently been discovered in the neighbourhood of Lynchburgh, Va. a part of it is of virgin whiteness and of the finest texture, while in some places it runs in the verde antique variety; some specimens of which the prevailing colour is a cheerful green, blended with clouds of white.

The cage containing the ostrich belonging to Macomber's caravan of animals, broke lately while the cavalcade was travelling through some parts of Massachusetts, and the bird escaped. It was taken afterwards by some means or other, in the woods. The countrymen who discovered the ostrich at the top of his speed, must have thought it a "darnation queer critter for the bay State."

Explosion of a Dwelling House.—The house of Mr. David Williams, of Mansfield, Mass. was blown up and nearly destroyed on Monday last, by the ignition of a keg of gunpowder accidentally left in one of the rooms. Mr. Williams and his wife were absent, and a young child perceiving some grains of powder on the top of the keg, put a coal of fire to it and produced the explosion. The child was not killed, though badly injured.

It appears that the quantity of steel pens now manufactured in England, each year, is not less than 220 millions! Nearly two millions can be produced from a ton of steel.

The Pennsylvania canals and rail roads have cost 25 millions of dollars. The canals of Ohio 5 millions; and the canal about to be constructed by Ohio and Pennsylvania, will cost 2 millions more, making altogether 32 millions.

Population of China.—In a statistical table, published in the Canton Register, the population is calculated at 775 human beings in a square mile. In England there are only 225 on the same space.

A Prim Lady.—She looks as if she were fed through a quill; and when she opens her mouth to yawn, you would fancy that she was going to whistle.

The Cattskill Messenger says, that snow fell on the 28th ult. 20 miles from that place twenty inches deep on a level. Pretty wintersh this for the last of April.

On the 5th inst. the ice off the pier at Buffalo, was half a mile wide.

Sperm Oil.—11,000 gallons were sold in New Bedford on Saturday and Monday last, at 84 cents, cash.

Ripe cherries and green peas are among the delicacies which garnish the dinner tables of our Charleston friends.

Captain Read has demanded from the editor of the Richmond Whig, the author of an article in that paper, charging him with cruelty towards young Wilson.

New York City.—The Board of Assistant Aldermen, by a vote of ten to five, took preliminary measures for the investment of half a million in the stock of the New York and Erie Rail Road Company.—The Board also adopted a report granting a quarter of a million for the erection, on the site of the Arsenal, of a new "Hall of Justice." They also adopted a resolution that old Bridewell shall come down.

The journey from Washington to Norfolk is now performed in fifteen hours—and the mail from the North arrives at the latter place twelve hours before it is due.

Freight is carried from Lexington to Louisville in nineteen hours.

The Bakers of Albany have advanced the price of bread three cents a loaf.

"Jim Ward," the English champion, offers to fight any man in the world for £300 a side.

The Rev. Mr. Smith, of Kentucky, last week gave a lecture before the Moral Lyceum at Lowell, in which he stated that in Kentucky more than one half of the children of the whites grew up without learning to read and write.

Subscription Books for the Northern Bank of Kentucky were opened in Philadelphia, last week, and in 3 days fifty thousand names were subscribed! [qr.] which is twice as many as the whole number of shares. The entire subscription in all the places where books have been opened, amount to three millions of dollars. —Boston Statesman.

A Locomotive—Rail Road!—A gentleman in England has contrived a machine and exhibited it for a few days in the Kensington and Clapham roads, consisting of a locomotive engine, which has its own rail way. This consists of a jointed square, which revolves and carries the carriage along with it as on a wheel.

A hard hit.—The Augusta Age, in speaking of Fanny's Journal, says—"For ourselves, 'we take no interest.' Those who warmed the 'bug' into activity must take care of the bite."

"Heads I win—tails you lose." A bundle of raccoon skins were lately sold to a gentleman of St Louis. On opening the bundle, he found that they were about half "possum skins, with raccoon tails tied to them.

[illegible] companies, in N. York for the stock of this company, being an excess of half a million over the capital. The books were also opened in Kings, Queens and Suffolk counties, where it is supposed that upwards of half a million more of stock will be subscribed.

Mr. G. A. Hoskins is about publishing his travels in Ethiopia, above the second cataract of the Nile. It will be an expensive work, for it will have a map and ninety illustrations from drawings finished on the spot, by the author and an artist in his employ.

The editor of the London Times comments upon Mr. Calhoun's report on Executive patronage under the very erroneous opinion that all our state officers, from the Governor down, are paid by the President of the United States!

English Bull.—Our contemporary, the Mirror, last Saturday had a good bull, in describing Fountain's Abbey, respecting which the writer says: "On the south side stand seven yew-trees, all growing except the largest which was blown down many years ago.—London Paper.

"Stand from Under."—One day last week, at the ledge on the line of the rail road in Canton, where the workmen are engaged in blasting, a detached portion of a rock, weighing some 5 or 600 lbs. was thrown into the air, and fell upon a new building forcing its way through the roof and into the cellar. A lady and two children, had but a moment before left the spot where it fell, and were thus saved.—Dedham Pat.

Destructive Fire.—The most destructive fire that has occurred in this city for many years, broke out about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the carpenter's shop of Messrs Smith & Stetson, in Blackstone street, and before the alarm was fully given, three or four adjoining shops were wrapt in flames. The wind was very high at the time, and most of the buildings in that vicinity being of wood, the fire raged tremendously, and in the course of two hours, before it could be subdued, the two squares extending from Hanover down Blackstone street to the Mechanics' Inn, corner of Cross, thence up Cross st. to Salem, and along that to Hanover street, were laid in ruins.—Boston Transcript.

Virginia Jurors.—The manner of forming Jurors in Virginia is very singular, and is, we believe, practiced in that state alone. On the morning of the court day, the sheriff of the county takes his stand before the court house with paper and pencil, and every man who comes within his view is immediately booked, and if he attempts to escape is informed that his name is down and he must serve. No matter if the poor wight has just escaped from a journey, or be just from a county fifty or a hundred miles off, serve he must, and that too the whole day, without dinner or refreshment, and what it still more grevous, without pay.

A correspondent of the Portland Courier gives the following definitions of some of the names given by the Indians to American rivers and lakes: "Ocmulgee—boiling, bubbling water. Wetumpkah, the name of the falls of the Chattahoochee, rolling, or troubled waters. Fallulah, the name of a fall where the water pours over a precipice of some hundred feet, awful terrible. Alleghany, clear water. Ohio, most beautiful of rivers.—Canandagua, place of rest. Schenectady, over the plain. Connecticut, long river. Winnipiseogee, the smile of the Great Spirit."

Female Emigration.—A company of young ladies are about to leave Northampton for the great West, where females are scarce and husbands plenty. They go under the protection of a gentleman, and the Editor of the Northampton Courier,—an incorrigible old bachelor,—seems inclined to make a spec by the circumstance, generously offering "for sixpence apiece to insure them husbands."

Not Bad.—The speculating mania rages in New York as well as hereabouts. The other day, after the extravagant rise of stocks, and immense sales had taken place at the Board, it was suggested that their room was not half large enough to accommodate their numbers, and that a larger place must be procured, one of the gentlemen said he understood there were "excellent accommodations at the Lunatic Asylum!"—Boston Traveller.

The gold fever which lately prevailed in Virginia has been followed, as are most such fevers, with the chill of disappointment. Most of the works are abandoned, and that too after the expenditure of hundreds of dollars.

A London paper says that the attorney General of one of the colonies, it is reported, lately advised the executor of a deceased lady to bring an action against the heir of a deceased gentleman for a breach of promise of marriage, which he did, and £200 damages were awarded to the representatives of the deserted fair one.

Atrocious Villainy.—A barn belonging to Mr. Henry Cheesebrough of Onondago Hollow, with about ten tons of hay, was set fire to and burnt down a few nights since by an incendiary. Mr. Cheesebrough seems to have been the victim of the reiterated malice of some unknown scoundrel, for a while past—three of his horses having lately been shorn of their manes and tails—about fifty dollars worth of linen, washed and hung out to dry had been cut in strings; his windows broken, and divers other enormities committed. These continued depredations had created considerable excitement in the neighborhood, but no clue had been obtained to a discovery of the perpetrator.

The Susquehanna navigated by Steam.—The new steamboat Susquehanna arrived at Wilkesbarre a few days since from Owego, and was received "amidst the general acclamation of the citizens." The Wilkesbarre Democrat says—

She made her first trip to this place, a distance of about 130 miles, in ten hours, without [illegible] of new machinery. Captain Toby, who built the boat, commanded her in her first voyage, and several citizens of Owego, and of the intermediate villages, accompanied. On Friday she returned, and marched up the rapid current with a strength and velocity that afford a reasonable belief of her entire success. She is designed, as we are informed, both for passengers and for towing, and should she answer present expectation, will be of great advantage to the business of this Valley.

There is a newspaper war raging at Rochester between Professor Sim and Doctor Kelsey, the former a lecturer on Phrenology, and the latter an unbeliever in that science. The controversy grew out of a hoax played off upon the Professor by the Doctor, who induced some respectable young men to be locked up in jail and submit their heads to a Phrenological examination, as convicts. The Phrenologist detected all sorts of rascally bumps upon the heads of these constructive criminals. The Doctor, therefore, is likely to get the best of the controversy. But the Professor revenges himself by insisting that some of the amateur criminals may yet find themselves in jail when it will not be so convenient for them to escape! —Albany Journal.

Almost a Catastrophe.—The servants in one of our hotels, says the Boston Transcript, were roused the other night by the violent ringing of a chamber bell. On going to the apartment they found the occupant, a transient border in the house, half suffocated, and almost dead with alarm and the want of fresh air. It appeared that his chamber was lit with gas, and on retiring to bed, wishing to extinguish the light, instead of shutting off the gas by closing the valve, he blew the flame out, leaving the gas to flow into the room. He then laid down, and being much fatigued fell immediately asleep. That he escaped suffocation is almost miraculous.

The last of the Cock'd Hats.—The venerable and Rev. Dr. Emmons—the oldest divine, we believe in the United States—is among the distinguished visitors of our city during the anniversary week. He is, we believe, upwards of ninety years of age, and appears remarkably well. He adheres to the ancient clerical usage of wearing the old-fashioned three-cornered cock'd hat; and we like him all the better for it. We regret that the clergy should ever have doffed this respectable description of beaver.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

Foreign Summary.

A French chymist states that the phosphate of ammonia is a preventive against fire; that a piece of muslin dipped in a solution of this salt, after having been dried, will not catch fire when exposed to the flame of a candle. The muslin at first becomes black and is then reddened, but there is no apparance of flame.

In England 26 prelates administer to about six millions out of a population of eleven millions.

In Ireland 18 prelates administer to about half a million, out of a population exceeding seven millions, of which six millions are Roman catholics.

In England several bishops receiving only £2000 or 3000 a year.

In Ireland none receive less than 4000 and some £15000.

It is said that Sir Walter Scott, baronet, of the 15th Hussars, son and heir of the renowned man of that name, is an ignorant coxcomb, and boasts of never having read his father's works!

Among the Athenians, under a law of Solon, any magistrate who became intoxicated was put to death.

A healthy old gentleman was once asked by the King what physician & apothecary he made use of to look so well at this time of life?—"Sire," replied the gentleman, "my physician has always been a horse, and my apothecary an ass."

In some parts of Boxhara the people shoe their horses with the antlers of the mountain deer. They form the horn in a suitable shape, and fix it on the hoof with iron pins, never renewing it till fairly worn out.

Beware of Red Wafers.—The London Lancet mentions a curious case, in which a Secretary of a public institution was twice attacked with a very violent fit of salivation, so as to render medical aid indispensable, from his having watered 500 circulars which he had wetted in his mouth.

Perfectly Satisfied.—A duel was fought on Saturday week, near Dublin, between Mr. M'Cabe, of Rutland square, and Mr. Pomeroy, of Cork. Mr. P's ball broke the ramrod of Mr. M's pistol, and Mr. M's pistol, missed fire. Mr. Gyles, his second, insisted on a second shot—which Mr. P. granted—when Mr. M. missed, Mr. P. then insisted on an exchange of shots with Mr. Gyles, for requiring a second shot, contrary to the laws of duelling. Mr. Gyles consented—missed his man, but received the balls of Mr. P's pistol in the "gluteus maximus muscle," a flesh wound of no great importance. After which, says the Irish account, all went off perfectly satisfied!" Mr. G. would have been more "perfectly satisfied," perhaps, had his friend M.'s pistol "gone off" in a more satisfactory way in the first instance.

A criminal cause, hitherto unparalleled in the judicial annals of Germany, has been just brought to an issue by the court of Assizes at Mentz. Two women, [illegible] in 1831 [illegible] of her own daughters and family, in 1833, the husband of the other prisoner, who was her accomplice. All these crimes were committed with so much address that no one of the first seven deaths excited suspicion, and the last could not have been legally proved if the perpetrator had not in a fit of melancholy acknowledged the commission of the crimes, in consequence of a phantom having appeared, urging her to make a confession. The prisoners were condemned to death. Margueret Jæger will, as a parricide, have her hand cut off previously to execution.

Steamers to New York.—We understand that Dr. Church, of this town, has recently proceeded to Liverpool with models of his engine and boiler, for the purpose of submitting them to several eminent practical engineers of that place; and we are informed that so decided is the opinion there of their applicability to marine purposes, that a company is in course of formation to establish a line of steam packets, to be worked by them between that port and New York, and that it is confidently expected the passage will be made in ten or twelve days.—Birmingham Gaz.

Longevity.—Five blacksmiths live within 3 miles of each other, near Corwen, Merionethshire, whose ages amount to 415 years. Three are brothers, and four have the same surnames: one has lived 84 years in the same house, and was never away from it a week in his life. A pony, said to be of the extraordinary age of 45 years, is the venerable friend of one of these Cambrian patriarchs.

An Ancient Greek Prince, who wished to convey to an ally a message he dared not trust to paper, is said to have written the communication with an indelible stain upon the shaved head of a trusty slave, who, when his hair was sufficiently grown to hide the letters, was forthwith despatched on his embassy.

The population of Rome is said to be 147,000. There are in the city 64 churches, 34,800 families, 30 bishops, 1459 priests, 2000 monks and friars, 1300 nuns. Paris and London are much larger; but the portion of priests, and ecclesiastics is much less.

The first charter by which tithes were granted in England, was made by Ethelwolf, king of the West Saxons, A. D. 845. So that the English nation have been saddled with the most oppressive burden for nearly a thousand years.

An Heiress.—The Marchioness of Londonderry, was a Miss Vane, worth £80,000 per annum. She is said to be one of the handsomest women in England.

Mr. Farraday on the 15th inst. delivered a lecture on pens at the Royal Institution. After a brief narration of the production of quills, and their conversion into pens, he proceeded to describe the invention and manufacture of metallic pens. The process of their construction was beautifully illustrated by the exhibition of an ingenious apparatus. Mr. Farraday said that originally the cost price of a gross of steel pens was 70s.; they have since been made at Birmingham at as low a rate as 6s. per gross. The quantity of steel annually used in the manufacture of pens amounts to 120 tons, each ton producing 1,900,000 pens. France and America have attempted to produce pens of a similar construction, but have never been able to attain that degree of excellence which our artists have acquired.

Summary Justice.—A baker at Tunis, having been accused of selling bread short of weight, the Kaed or Mayor, on repairing to his shop, having found the charge to be well founded, immediately, without further trial, ordered the culprit to be thrown into his own oven; adding, "I have done great good—bakers will, in future, deem it preferable to heat their ovens for bread of a proper weight than to bake themselves, of whatever weight they may chance to be."

A Madagascar Prayer.—In Flacourt's History of this Island, the following sublime prayer is said to be in use amongst the aborigines there: "O Eternal! have mercey upon me because I am passing away—O Infinite! because I am but a speck—O Most Mighty! because I am weak—O Source of Life! because I draw nigh to the grave—O Omniscient! because I am in darkness—O All-bounteous! because I am poor—O All-sufficient! because I am nothing."

Public Speaking.—"I never," says Pope, "could speak in public. And I don't believe, if it was a set thing, I could give an account of any story to twelve friends together, though I could tell it to any three of them with the greatest pleasure.—When I appeared for the Bishop of Rochester on his trial, though I had not ten words to say, and that on a plain point, (how that Bishop spent his time when I was with him at Bromley,) I made two or three blunders in it, notwithstanding the first row of lords, which was all I could see, were mostly of my acquaintance."

Defiance to Disease.—My time has been almost divided between my saddle and my bed. I never knew what it was to be fatigued when I lived temperately and went early to rest. Such a life bade defiance to disease. A celebrated physician of the last century used to prescribe it to his patients. "Live," said he, "in a saddle." That riding is the most wholesome of all exercises I have little doubt. Despite all the vile stuff that finds its road down his throat, who ever heard of a bilious position?—Nimrod's "Hunting Tour."

Professor Silliman has been giving a popular and very interesting course of lectures on Geology, at Boston. His competency to that task no one can question; but it is not every one who possesses, as he does, sufficient taste and literary qualifications to make a scientific subject fascinating to a popular auditory. Speaking of volcanoes, the Professor stated some striking [illegible]

He spoke of the earthquake at Caraccas, and on the recent eruption in the bay of Honduras—of the mountains of Quito, and the whole chain of the Andes, which are capped with porphyry, trap and basalt, and supposed that there was no doubt that the whole range, from Terra del Fuego, or Land of Fire, was a continued range of volcanoes. He then alluded to the islands in the Pacific, all of which are volcanic, the bed of that vast ocean probably resting on arches of fire; the volcanoes being merely the chimnies, or the place of exit, for the fire and smoke in the interior of the earth. The number of volcanoes known to be in actual existence is upwards of three hundred! In Mexico, in 1759, a region of country, upwards of seventy miles in extent, rose by volcanic action, several hundred feet, and a mountain was formed in the centre of about 1700 feet in height—which, fifty years afterwards, when Humboldt visited the spot, was found to be hot and smoking.

The surface of the earth therefore is nothing but a crust of frozen lava! The earth was probably a red hot ball; the surface of which is now congealed. Its figure that of an oblate spheroid shows that it was of a nature soft and yielding. That the sun is now a red hot ball, and the dark spots on its surface may be the commencement of congelation. In the course of time, the whole surface may become congealed, and the earth will thus be deprived of the source of external light and heat!

Too Careful.—A few days since, an old man called at the Bank of the U. States and took away a bag containing a thousand Spanish pillar dollars, which bag and dollars he deposited for safe keeping seventeen years ago. At the time the deposit was made, the Cashier urged that he should be allowed to loan the money on bond and mortgage. But the man said he believed it would be safe in the vault of the Bank. It has been safe, for the old man finds his bag and dollars just as he left them; but if he had permitted the money to be used, it would have been quite as safe, and the Cashier remarked that he should in that case have had full four thousand dollars to pay him. The old man has now screwed up his resolution and parted with his long loved dollars, at two per cent premium. —N. Y. Jour of Com.

A Love Letter from a Tailor to a Mantuamaker.

Remnant of my Hopes:—May I be ripped from the borders of your esteem, and never buttoned to the loop of your kindness, but I am strongly seamed to the hem of your beauty; may I never lose a thimble full of your favor, but you have so entangled the thread of my understanding with that pretty outside of yours, that I am stark mad to be your * * * * * Ods Bodkins! I am surely yours every stitch of me. Wherever you go you are my north, and my needle follows you; blunt not, therefore, the point of my endeavors, but let me baste myself to your kindness, that I may set the tighter to your affections: I love you beyond measure, but yet it is so hard to cabbage one sweet look from you that I almost despair of having enough to finish my suit.

Pray put a favorable construction on this, and for the same I shall always sit cross legged for your sake, being my dearest little flounce. Yours, P. S.

LONDON AND PARISIAN FASHIONS.

Ball Dress.—Robe of pink tulle worn over a slip of pink poult de soie. The robe fastened up on one side to the height of the knee, by a bunch of roses. Corsage drapé. Sleeves with triple sabots, ornamented on the shoulders with bouquets of roses.

We have already mentioned that black has been much in fashion during the present winter in Paris. At the opera many ladies have worn black turbans, intermingled with ornaments of gold and jewellery. They are very becoming to some faces; but they must be considered rather as a fantasie than a fashion.

Small caps are very generally worn in evening dress. They are frequently made of a mixture of thread lace, and blonde. Tulle grec is also a favourite material. These caps have no other trimming in front than a large bouillon supported by coques of ribbon and small flowers. For morning dress coloured ribbons are prefered to white.

A sort of coiffure, something between the turban and the cap, consists of merely a caul of tulle or blonde, in front of which are placed two large bouillons resembling the folds of a turban. Across the forehead is a piece of lace with a narrow edging sewed to it; the lace brides, trimmed on each side with edging, complete this coiffure, which has almost the appearance of a turban à la juive.

The dress worn by the Countess Flahault a few evenings ago at the Opera in Paris, was greatly admired. Her turban was of white gauze, the folds in front being richly ornamented with rivières of diamonds. This elegant head-dress was worn with a robe of white repe silk, and a scarf of white crape, richly embroidered with gold.

For the promenade nothing is more fashionable than dresses of velvet or satin. A very elegant costume consists of a dress of black velvet, with large pelerines of the same, trimmed with black blonde. A bonnet of pink satin, trimmed with black velvet, and a large demi-veil of black blonde.

The following is a very elegant carriage costume: —Dress of pearl-grey repe, with a pelerine of the same, trimmed with swansdown. A white satin bonnet, trimmed with three white feathers.—April 1.

[illegible] Journal:

In the [illegible] occurred to an only son of Mr. A. C. [illegible], of Groton, Tompkins county, which for [illegible] result is almost without a parallel. The circumstances were as follows:—Mr. March, while [illegible] from his house to his barn, a distance of eight or ten rods, noticed his little son, about twenty [illegible] near the well at play; but on returning [illegible] ing the ch[illegible], he supposed he had gone into the house. On making inquiry he found that the child had not been in the house for some time, and the painful suspicion occurred to him that the child might have fallen into the well. He hastened in search, with feelings which none but a parent can duly appreciate, and soon discovered the dreadful certainty. The child had stepped upon the end of a loose board, and was precipitated to the bottom of the well, a distance of thirty-nine feet; there being but about three feet of water in the well at the time, it could have relieved the force of the fall but in a small degree.—Mr. M[illegible] with a presence of mind which too often forsakes [illegible] in the moment of danger, prepared instantly to descend; but here he was interrupted by the boards over the mouth of the well being so firmly [illegible] to resist the utmost force of his hands to [illegible] them. The object was, after some minutes delay, effected by prying up and splitting off a piece at a time (so firmly were they nailed) until an opening was made sufficient to admit him to pass, when he hurried down in search of the body of his son, supposing [illegible] the fall must have produced instant death. He [illegible] discovered the child by its clothing near the top of the water. He seized it and immediately commenced, with an aching heart, to ascend with it in his arms, though in a debilitated state of health from [illegible] attacks of asthma, had accomplished nearly half the distance, when he perceived the feeble grasp of his child. At this moment he found himself beginning to fail, and had nearly lost his hold. He called to those at the top of the well, and informed them that the child was not dead, and requested help, when the [illegible] his neighbors descended, and passing the child from one to another, soon restored the still apparently lifeless body to its anxious mother. Medical aid was immediately called, which together with the [illegible] care of its anxious parents, soon restored the little sufferer to a state of consciousness. The next morning no traces could be discovered in the child of the accident having occurred, other than two or three small bruises on the head.

New York Canals.—We take the following account of the New York Canals completed, from Williams's Register for 1835.

Name.	Length.	Cost.	Tolls in [illegible]
Erie Canal	363 miles	$9,027,456 85	$1,[illegible]
Champlain Canal	64	1,179,84 975	120,[illegible]
Glen's Fall Feeder	12		
Oswego Canal	38	565,437 73	[illegible]
Cayuga & Seneca do.	23	236,804 74	17,[illegible]
Chemung Canal	23	369,120 [illegible]	[illegible]
Navigable Feeder	16		
Crooked Lake Canal	8	136,331 [illegible]	[illegible]
	543	$11,[illegible]	$1,[illegible]
Navigable Ponds and Feeders			
Total	[illegible] miles of canal navigation Completed and owned by the State. Average cost per mile, about [illegible]		

Singular Earthquake.—A singular earthquake was lately experienced at Reedstown, Union District. It had been felt for ten successive days at that place, nine in the immediate vicinity. The shocks were such as to shake the goods out of the shelves in the stores, and were accompanied by a rumbling explosion like the "voice of muffled drums."—The families residing had all removed except one The shocks were not felt, nor the noise heard for more than three or four miles, but within that distance were very perceptible. —So. Baptist.

We have been informed by a friend that the noise still continues to be heard: and it can be distinctly heard at the distance of five miles.—Ed. Christian (Columbia) Herald.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES OF STOCKS.

Corrected for the Saturday Evening Post.

MAY 20, 1835.

	Redeemable.	Am. P'd	Offered.	Asked.	Remarks.
Loans.					
County,	1860	100	104½	106½	
Philadelphia 6 per cents.	1840	100	108½		
	1843	100		110	
Do. 5 per cent.	1840	100	104	105½	1st July & 1st Jan.
	1846	100	104½	105	
Do. 5 per cent.	1850	100	106½	107	
	1863	100	107	108	
Pennsylvania 5 per cts.	1839	100	104	105	
	1841	100	105	106	
	1846	100	106	107½	
	1850	100	106½	108	
	1853	100	109½	110½	
	1854	100	110½	111	Half yearly 1st Feb'y. & 1st Aug
	1856	100	109	109½	
	1858	100	109	109½	
	1860	100	109½	109½	
	1861	100	109½	110	
	1862	100	110	111	
Ohio 6 per cents.	1850	100	114	115	
New Orleans do.	1850	100	114½	118	
Bank Stocks.					Last 6 mos. dividend.
United States,		100	113	113½	Jan. 3½
North America,		400	453	460	Jan. 3
Pennsylvania,		400	520	530	Jan. 3½
Philadelphia,		100	109½	110½	Nov. 3
Trenton		30	37	41	Jan. 4
Mer.& Manu. bk. Trenton		10	14½	15	
Farmers and Mechanics,		50	67	68	May 4
Camden,		50	53½	54	April 4
Commercial,		50	68	69½	May 4½
Mechanics',		35	67½	68	May 6
Northern Liberties,		25	56½	58½	Nov. 3½
Schuylkill,		50	61½	62	Nov. 3
Germantown,		50	59		Nov. 4
Southwark,		50	74½	80	Nov. 5
Kensington,		50	75	77	Nov. 5
Penn Township,		50	78	79	Nov. 4½
Girard,		50	65½	65½	Nov. 4
Western,		50	61½	62	May 4
Manufac's & Mechanics',		50	68	71½	May 4
Moyamensing Bank,		25	46½	47	May 4
Farmers' b'k of Bucks co.		15			Nov. 4
Doylestown		15	24½	25½	Nov. 4
Miners b'k of Pottsville,		50	53	48½	Nov. 6
Commercial Bank of Cincinnati,		100	109½	109½	Jan. 4
Franklin bank Cincinnati		100	111	115	Jan. 4
Lafayette bk. of Cincin.		75	79½	81½	
Mer. & Ma's Bk. Pitts'g.		50	60½	61½	May 4
N. Orleans Canal Bank,		100	111	112	Dec. 0
N. O. City Bank,		100	110	111	Sept. 4
N. O. Commercial do		50	57½	58	Jan. 4
N. O. Mechs. & Trads. do.		50	54½	55½	Jan. 4
Louisiana		100	131	135	July 4
Union Bank, Tennessee,		50	69	69½	Jan. 4
Planters Bank Tennessee		40	53½	53½	Dec. 4½
Louisville,		100	113½	114	Jan. 5
Bank of Kentucky,		30	34½	34½	
Planters, at Natchez,		100	126	126½	Jan. 5
Agricultural do.		100	130	132	Jan. 5
Insurance Stocks.					
North America,		10	13	14½	Jan. 3
Pennsylvania,		400	490	520	Feb. 4
Philadelphia,		50	65	70	Dec. 3
Union,		60	72	74½	Jan. 3
Delaware,		40	46	47	Dec. 3
Phœnix,		80	90		Dec. 4
United States,		25	75		Dec. 18
Marine,		60	75		Jan. 3
Atlantic,		60	64	65	Jan. 5
American,		25	32	35	Jan. 3
Pennsyl'a Life Insurance,		50	62	64	Jan. 3
American Fire Insurance,		100	142	150	Oct. 3
Pennsyl'a Fire Insurance,		50	74	87	Sept. 4
Franklin Fire Insurance,		100	120	128	Oct. 4
County Fire Insurance		50	56	57	Jan. 3
Southwark Fire Insur.		50	53½	53½	
Turnpike Stocks.					
Lancaster Turnpike,		300	90	100	Jan. 0
Germantown do.		100	40	45	Nov. 1
Springhouse do.		100	75	90	May 3
Willow Grove do.		100	75	90	Nov. 3
Bristol do.		100	15	30	Nov. 75 cts.
Bridge Stocks.					
Permanent Bridge,		10	13	14	Jan. 4
Trenton do.		80	35	80	Ap $1 50 pr sh
Lancaster and Schuylkill,		50			
Canal Stocks.					
Schuylkill Navigation, Shs		50	144	145	Feb. 6½
Do. loans, 5	1845	100	100	102	
Do. do.	1855	100	104	105	
Do. do. 5½	1837	100	100	102½	
Lehigh Coal and Navig'n,		50		87½	Jan. 4½
Do. loan, 6	1838	100	101½	102	
Do. do. 6	1839	100	102½	103	
Do. do. 6	1844	100	106		
Do. do. 5	1840	100	93	98½	
Union Canal, shares		200	195	200	
Do. loan,	1836	100	100½	104	
Do. do.	1840	100	108½	109	
Chesap'k. & Delaware Canal, shares		200	35		
Do. loan,	1837	100	50	73	
Do. do.	1840	100	70½		
Delaware and Hudson,		100	110	111	Dec. 0
Do. loan,		100	112		
Louisville and Portland,		100	111½	112½	Jan. 3
Convertible 6 pr. ct. loans,		100	100½	105	
Rail Road Stocks.					
N. Castle & Frenchtown,		25	37½	37½	Jan. 0
Do. loan, 5½ per ct.		100	95		
Wilmington & Sus. R. R.		5	6½	7½	
Camden & Amboy, shares		100	143	145	Jan. 3
Do. loan 6's, 1863					
Danville and P. shares		50		48	
Norristown do.		50	58½	59½	none
Do. 6 per cent. loan,		100	56	57	
Westchester do.		50	47½	49½	
Minehill do.		50	59	65	none
N. L. & Penn. Tp. do.		35	43	44½	
West Philada. R. R.		5	5	6½	
Philada. & Trenton do		100	102	104	
Reading Rail-road,		5	6	7½	
Miscellaneous Stocks.					
North America Coal Co.		25	15	20	Jan. 4
Steam Bt. Ste. Columb's		100			none
Do. do. Balt. People's		20			
Exchange Stock,		100	65	70	
Arcade,		108	45	56	Jan. $1 pr sh
Theatres—Chesnut st.		600	575	622	" $30 per sh
——— Walnut st.		28	74	184½	Mar. 12
——— Arch, street,		500	324	400	

Philadelphia Prices Current.

Corrected for the Saturday Evening Post, by Robt. T. Bicknell, publisher of the Reporter, Counterfeit Detector, and Prices Current.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1835.

ASHES. [illegible]				New Orleans,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pot, cwt	4 50	5 00		Sugar-house,	37	[illegible]
Pearl,	6 50	7 00		do. N. York.	37	[illegible]
BUTTER.				do. Philad.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keg, lb	11	12½		do. Steam.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Extra No. 1	10	11		Trinidad,	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 1	10	11		Porto Rico,	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 2	9	9½		English French Isl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
COAL.				Hav. & Matanzas,	16	19
Lehigh, ton	4 50	4 75		MACKEREL.		
Schuylkill,	4 50	4 75		No. 1, bbl	7 37½	7 50
COFFEE.. Duty free.				No. 2,	6 87½	7 00
Java,	12½	14		No. 3,	5 00	5 87½
St. Domingo,	11	12½		OIL.		
Porto Rico,	12	13		Linseed, Am. from store,	1 10	1 20
Cuba,	11½	13½		do. Dutch,		1 25
Maracaibo	11	13½		Whale, gal.	40	45
Laguira,	12½	13½		Sperm. winter,	1 00	1 05
Jamaica,				do. summer,		90
Rio,	12½	13½		PLASTER PARIS.		
COTTON.. Duty 3 cts per lb.				in Delaware, ton	3 37	
Louisiana,	18	22½		in Schuylkill.	3 37	
Mobile,	18½	20		SEEDS.		
N. Ala. and Ten.	17½	19½		Clover, bush	3 25	4 50
S. C. and Geo.	16	19½		Flaxseed, rough		1 62
N. C. and Va.	16	19½		do. clean, cask		
FREIGHTS.				Timothy. bush	1 50	2 75
To Pittsburgh, personal, 100 lbs	1 12½	2 87½		Herds, bush		
Wheeling, pr wag.				Orchard grass,	2 00	
FLOUR and MEAL.				WHISKEY.		
Superfine, bbl	5 87½	6 00		Rye, in bbls.	35	36
Fine,	5 75	5 87½		do. hhds	33½	34
Rye,	4 50	4 62½		do. from wagons		33
Middling,				WOOL.		
Corn meal,		4 00		Prime, Saxony fleece lb.	55	65
do. in hhds.	7 00			Am. wash. full bl'd.	50	55
GRAIN.				do. ¾ blood.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye Pennsylv.	87	90		do. ½ blood.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, Southern,	85	88		do. ¼ and com.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, Pennsylv.	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]		Am. unwash. full bl'd	37	
do. South. bush.	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]		do. ¾ blood.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, L. C. white,	[illegible]	[illegible]		do. ½ blood.	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. L. C. yellow,	[illegible]	[illegible]		do. ¼ and com.	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. U. C. round,	[illegible]	[illegible]		Super. pulled lambs.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, Pennsylv.	[illegible]	[illegible]		No. 1. do.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern,	[illegible]	[illegible]		No. 2. do.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, Eastern,	[illegible]	[illegible]		No. 3. do.	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. Pennsyl.	[illegible]	[illegible]		Saxony, clean.		
HOPS.				Sheepskins. E. P. a. b.		
1st sort, 1834, lbs	15	16		do. lambs.	75	1 00
MOLASSES.						

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA:

Saturday, May 23, 1835.

☞ Look at the Terms on the last page—There has been no change in them for many years past

☞ Mr. William B. Dunn, has been appointed one of our collectors for the city and vicinity, in the place of James S. Farmer, resigned.

Our friends at the following named places, are cautioned against paying subscriptions, &c. to the late agents, as they neglect or refuse to make any returns of the sums they have collected.

Mobile, Alabama, late agent, John F. Pagles.
Ellicott's Mills, Md. late agent, S. S Palmer.
Troy, Missouri, late agent, John S. Besser.
Smokey Ordinary, Virginia, Edw. C. Smith.

The Postmaster at Churchville, Va. politely informs us that a paper which has been addressed to Wm. Dobbins, at his office for about 18 months past is not taken up, and that no such person is known there.—He has our thanks for the prompt information.

The advertisement of a Mr. Devallance, announcing his intention, on Monday last, to descend on a wire from the top of a three story house to the ground, in the vicinity of Third and Queen streets, attracted, at the time and place, a great crowd of old women, children and idlers. The attempt to descend on the wire—the adventurer having by a belt around his body fastened himself to the wire—was made, but he stuck fast midway, and found himself unable to go backward or forward. In this dilemma his situation was most perilous, and after struggling for some time, he was released by the spectators. A more ridiculous affair altogether, has not been got up in this city for some time.

On the same day, Mr. Wise was to have ascended in a balloon, but this also proved a failure. It is said that when the balloon was nearly inflated, some evil-disposed person sprinkled aqua fortis on the muslin, which caused holes and let out the gas. The spectators dispersed without a riot.

Mr. Glenn, 84 South Third street, has for sale a very excellent quality of Bear's oil, purified by a new process, which has been found of great service in preserving and beautifying the hair. Strong testimony can be adduced in favour of this article, and persons whose heads evidence symptoms of baldness, should give it a trial.

A correspondent requests us to say, for the benefit of those who own valuable dogs, that the dog-killers commenced operations on May 1st. The law requires, that all dogs found in the street, shall have on a wire basket muzzle.

The construction of a Rail-road from the borough of Marietta, to intersect the Pennsylvania Rail-road, so as to avoid the incline plane at Columbia, is now in contemplation. The route, commencing about a mile north east from Columbia, to the borough of Marietta, a distance of four miles, has been surveyed, and the road can be constructed, it is believed, at a very moderate expense. Marietta has an extensive and excellent landing on the Susquehanna, and the construction of this road, it is confidently expected, will materially facilitate the business operations of the place. A grant for the road has been obtained from the legislature, and a portion of the stock will shortly be offered for sale in this city.

Offices for life.—The brief remarks we offered some weeks since, in relation to the vote about to be taken in this state, on the subject of a convention to amend the Constitution, seem to have been perused with much interest, by at least one of our readers. The individual alluded to, furnished an article in reply, over the signature of "A Constitutionalist," which article we published, with an observation or two of our own, appended. The writer denied the position taken by the friends of reform, and asserted that the Constitution recognises no *office for life*, inasmuch as the phraseology of the Constitution, in reference to the appointment of judges, magistrates, &c. is "*during good behaviour*." To this we replied, as our readers will remember, that we considered the distinction between "offices for life" and "offices during good behaviour," a very slight one, and designed not to prevent any individual from serving in a public office for *life*, but merely as a check upon the possible deterioration of character in a magistrate after his appointment. In all cases where there is no virtual maladministration of justice, upon the part of the magistrate, sufficiently palpable to arrest the attention of the Legislature or Governor, the appointment is virtually for life, and upon this matter, we apprehend, there cannot be two opinions.

"A Constitutionalist," however, takes offence at our remarks, and has published a rejoinder in the columns of the Sentinal, amounting, exactly, to a repetition of his views as published in this paper of the instant. He complains of the liberty we took in appending our own observations to his communication, and deems such a course contrary to justice. Such a complaint, coming from one who has been an editor himself, strikes us as being not a little extraordinary, as the individual must be fully aware that the practice is universally recognised by the editorial corps. It would be indeed singular, if any contingency could arise, under which it would be improper or unjust for the conducter of a newspaper to express his disapprobation of the opinions of his own correspondent.

In relation to the point at issue between "A Constitutionalist" and the friends of reform, we are very certain that we feel much less anxiety than our friend the city alderman, has already evinced. We are opposed to offices for life, or offices during good behaviour without a term—if the alderman prefers that phrase—not with the view of having him turned out of office, and ourself elected—but because we consider the appointment of magistrates by the legislature or by the people, to be more in accordance with the spirit of our national goverment—because it is less liable to abuse, and because it gives to the people the right of choosing their own rulers. With us the support of a convention is a matter of principle—with "A Constitutionalist" we fear it is a matter of interest to oppose that measure—hence it is not likely we shall agree in opinion.

In relation to the charge made by "A Constitutionalist," that the Post is about to take part in politics, the allegation, coming from *such a source*, is too silly to call for a serious denial. The question of amending the Constitution, as the writer well knows, is not of a party character, inasmuch as the measure is supported and opposed by men of all parties, and sustained by none as an exclusive party measure. Such unfounded insinuations only betray excessive weakness of argument, upon the part of those who make them.

The exhibition of the "Low Bay of Indies and Chinese," in the Saloon of the Adelphi, Sixth street, has attracted the attention of a considerable number of our citizens. The advertisement states that the best artists in the different branches have been engaged with a view to produce a spectacle of unrivalled magnificence, and it is confidently asserted that this exhibition embraces in itself the best illusions introduced upon the stage, and the beauties of all the Panoramas and Dioramic views exhibited in this country for years past.—The warbling of birds, the gradual approach of music, the rolling and crashing of thunder, the falling of rain and pattering of hail, the whistling and howling of the wind, and rumbling of the earthquake, the crumbling fall of edifices, and the rushing rise of waters, are illusions of the very *first order*.

In addition to this exhibition, Mr. Schweighoffer performs, every evening, tricks of legerdemain and natural magic.

The Association for the Relief of Disabled Firemen, organized in this city, in November last, has now a fund rising $4,000. A similar association in Baltimore, organized about the same time, has acquired a capital rising $11,000. This fact may be cited as an illustration of the relative benevolence of the two cities.

Messrs. Evans & Caldwell, proprietors of the Chesnut street line of Omnibuses, have just received from Troy, two new vehicles, of superior finish, called the Massepa and Nonsuch. The pannels of each are ornamented with splendid paintings, and they are without doubt, the handsomest coaches of the kind in the city. Messrs. Evans and Caldwell deserve much credit for their enterprise in this business.

A prize of $500 is offered for the best comedy which shall be offered for the opening of the new American Theatre, at New Orleans. The gross receipts of the seventh night will also be given the author. A literary committee of three gentlemen will decide upon the fairest claim to the prize. Mr. Caldwell is the manager of the Theatre.

A new Theatre is about to be erected in Chatham street, New York, near the Tradesman's Bank.

LOTTERIES.

A writer in the Wilmington (Del.) Watchman, who uses the signature of *Humanitas*, is laboring with much earnestness to prove to the people of Delaware, the demoralising and baneful influence of Lotteries. We trust he will not abate his exertions until the legislature of that State interdicts the sale of Lottery tickets, under a heavy penalty. Next to the vice of drunkenness we place that of gambling in Lotteries, and the philanthropic of every state should unite in endeavouring to root out and expurgate the whole system from the country.

In a late number, *Humanitas* furnishes a statement, given by a vender, of the consequences which resulted to several extensive dealers in tickets, the testimony of which is conclusive. He says:

It appears that this man sold tickets in seven different classes during the autumn of 1831; and recorded the destination of the prizes. Let us see how much good the prizes in this lottery dispensed to their respective possessors.

"The highest prize sold by me in

Class 30 was			$50
do 31	do	do	40
do 32	do	do	12
do 11	do	do	50
do 33	do	do	300
do 34	do	do	50
do 35	do	do	100

"The first prize of 50 dollars, was sold to a black man. I never saw him after.

"The second of $40, was sold to a black man. He spent it all in tickets, and got in my debt $2 50, which he has not paid.

"The third $12, was sold to a neighbour of mine. He took the amount in Tickets and lost the whole. He never purchased of me after that.

"The fourth of $300 was sold to a journeyman baker. He drew a $1000 prize afterwards. He spent the whole $300 prize with me, and I understand, he left his employment and the city much in debt.

"The fifth, of $50, was sold to a woman who spent the whole for tickets, and more too, in less than a week.

"The sixth and seventh were sold to a young gentleman of my acquaintance. He bought more tickets than the prize came to. He drew afterwards $1000; I presume, in fact he told me he had spent every cent of it in lottery tickets.

"I am thus particular, and I am enabled to be so, from having kept a book in which all my tickets are registered, and I have invariably taken the names of purchasers, or a description of their persons. The Lottery Brokers generally do so; they are a keen set of fellows, and pretty sure not to let a person who may be so *unfortunate* as to draw a high prize escape their clutches."

The same person then goes on to state his own experience, as follows:

"I have within seven years drawn the whole of

	$10,000
Half of $24,000	12,000
Half of $5,000	2,500

and minor prizes of $1000 and downwards, to an immense amount. I have drawn at least twenty prizes of one thousand dollars each, and I am indebted for lottery tickets over $7000, without the means of paying a mill; and I believe my luck has been better than that of any other man in America, I have had tickets forced upon me by venders to the amount of $5000 in a single lottery."

Here we have an instructive lesson. Of six prize drawers, five spent all their money for *more tickets*, and some got more tickets than their money would pay for! The sixth person probably fared as badly, or worse, if the truth were known! And this is only the pecuniary part of the affair, the effect on the industry and morals of the purchasers being untold. Most probably more than one of the six ended his days in the penitentiary, a victim of drunkenness and the violated laws of his country, his family starving, his children brought up to beggary and crime; all in consequence of the *good luck* of the prize holder! An admirable commentary this on the advantages of lotteries to the poor adventurer!

THEATRICAL.

Mr. Hows took a benefit at the Chesnut street Theatre, on Monday evening, and appeared in the character of *Shew*, a part he performs with singular success. The audience was very small, a fact by no means creditable to our play-goers, who seem to have an idea that no actor is deserving of patronage unless he is from across the water. Mr. Hows is decidedly a better performer than many foreign adventurers whose pockets have been filled with our money. The Inquirer remarks in relation to Mr. Hows, that he "may congratulate himself, and with abundant reason, upon the very favourable and flattering impressions which his professional visit has made. Accuracy in costume—great propriety, and often striking originality in his readings—a fine education, and all the great requisites of taste and judgment, combine to place him in a position of peculiar promise as an actor. As he becomes more familiar with the stage, he will enlarge his reputation. We would counsel him to extend the range of his characters. He is capable of measurable success in the personation of almost any, in the higher walks of the drama."

Miss Phillips is now fulfilling an engagement at this theatre.

Mr. Cooper and his daughter, and Mr. A. Addams are now performing at the Walnut street Theatre. They attract good houses. Addams is improving rapidly, and may unquestionably be considered as one of the first tragedians of the day. Miss Cooper's talents are highly spoken of, by those who have seen her in several characters.

From Bicknell's Reporter.

THE GIRARD SAVINGS INSTITUTION OF PHILADELPHIA.

An institution has lately been established in this city, under the above title, and will commence business in a few days at No. 32 north Second street.—It promises to be one of the most valuable institutions of the kind in Philadelphia, and numbers among those interested in it, some of our wealthiest and most reputable citizens; such men, for example, as Benj. W. Richards, Timothy Abbott, David Williamson, Armon Davis, Frederick Brown, Abraham Okie, (formerly President of the Western Bank,) and others equally entitled to confidence and respect. It is understood that Mr. Richards will be chosen President. We need not say to those acquainted with this gentlemen, that such a choice would at once place the institution on a firm basis; for Mr. R. is not only known as a member of one of the most extensive mercantile houses in this city—Lippincott, Richards & Co.—But his character for probity and disinterested benevolence, is deservedly high. The capital of this institution is $300,000, divided into 15,000 shares of $20 each.

Dramatic Stars.—Two dogs, celebrated histrionic performers, named Hector and Bruin, have arrived, and *taken lodgings* in New York. One of them excels in tragedy and the other in comedy. A number of dramas have been written for them. They will shortly make their first appearance in New York. Some of our papers complain of foreign actors who come here, are pampered by our good natured public, and return to *growl* and *snarl* at us. These must have been *puppies*; the performers just arrived are full grown dogs, and no such ingratitude can be expected from them. By the way, since the *Legitimate Drama* has met with such admirable supporters, it would be well to have the Morocco Lion, the Elephant, and a few horses and monkies, introduced at the same time. A new drama might be written for their accommodation entitled "Noah's Ark," in which parts "expressly written" for them might be introduced with great effect.

CITY RAIL ROAD.

The proposed improvement of our city by means of extending the Columbia Rail-road from Broad street to the Delaware through Market, Third and Dock streets, unanimously recommended by a Board of Commissioners, is one of gigantic magnitude, and if adopted, bids fair to produce results, which will hardly be conceived by many at the first glance. We have copied entire the interesting report and hope all our citizens will give it an attentive perusal and consideration.

Report of the Commissioners

To the Councils, on the Rail Road along Market St.

The commissioners appointed under a resolution of the Select and Common Councils of Philadelphia, which directs them to "enquire into the best means of conveying merchandise between the wharves and the Broad st. rail road, whether by rail roads, Tramways, or otherwise, together with the best materials for either, and what route or routes should be adopted, and where, if any is necessary, a general depot should be established," with "an estimate of the cost of any work or improvement they may recommend" respectfully submit the following report:—

The Commissioners immediately after their appointment, took measures to collect all the information within their reach, upon the important question referred to in the resolution of Councils. They invited communications from all their fellow citizens who might feel an interest in the subject, and from the several professional Engineers resident in the city or its vicinity. They also ascertained to their own entire satisfaction, the practical results of the location of Rail-Roads through the streets of Baltimore and other cities, how far they had tended to the accommodation of trade, or had in any respect been productive of inconveniences to the public. Upon the mass of information thus brought together, a close examination of the city map, a personal inspection of all routes which have been suggested, and upon conversation which they have sought with intelligent men of all classes and occupations in the community, those opinions have been formed which they are now about to communicate.

Such is the composition of the Board, and such the novelty, importance, and intrinsic difficulty of the questions submitted, that they were not surprised to find considerable differences of sentiment among themselves, both at the onset and throughout the progress of their investigations. They are happy, however, to say that all such differences have yielded to the influence of calm discussion and accurate information, and that the recommendations which they are about to submit to the notice of Councils have been adopted with perfect unanimity. The commissioners cannot too emphatically express their conviction that some communication of the kind referred to in the resolution of Councils, is indispensably necessary to maintain the present prosperity of the city, and to secure for her the prospective benefits of those vast public improvements to which her money and her enterprise have so liberally contributed. To omit the making of such an improvement, would be to reject a rich harvest already growing upon her threshold and to build up the prosperity of the adjoining districts, at the expense of every owner of property within her borders—The considerations upon which this opinion is founded are so obvious, and they seem to be so fully appreciated by Councils, and so clearly understood by the citizens at large, that it is unnecessary to present them in detail. The Commissioners, therefore, pass to a decision of the first question referred to them, namely, the best means of conveying merchandise between the Delaware and Schuylkill wharves and Columbia Rail-Road.

The adoption of Tramways (as they are commonly called in this country) or in other words, of a road composed of long flat stones joined together and lying level with the surface of the ground, has been suggested, to avoid interference with the passage of ordinary vehicles through those streets in which the improvement may be located. Desirable as this object is, there are objections to such a road which the Commissioners regard as insuperable. The cars which now travel on the Columbia Rail-Road, could not pass upon a Tramway through the city without a very important, and in many respects most inconvenient alteration in the form of their wheels. The flanges must be widened so as to form a tire of sufficient width to pass with ease over the flat surface of the Tramway. As there is no reason to hope for such a change in the general transportation of the Rail-Roads leading to Philadelphia, it follows that if Tramways be adopted, all goods arriving in Broad street must be removed from one car to another, before they can pass through the city, and thus the advantage of the proposed communication be in a great measure neutralized. For this reason, and because the Commissioners are of opinion, that upon the plan, and by the route which they are about to recommend, no very serious obstructions to the ordinary travel will be created, they are unanimously of opinion, that a Rail-Road is the only form of improvement by which the great objects in contemplation of Councils can possibly be accomplished.

In answer to the all-important question what route or routes should be adopted for the proposed improvement, the Commissioners offer their unanimous suffrage in favour of a line commencing on the Delaware at the Drawbridge, and passing up Dock street to Third, up Third to High, up High to Broad street Rail-Road, and thence along High to Ashton street, the Schuylkill Front, to be connected hereafter with other lines along Delaware Avenue and along the Schuylkill. To some of the considerations which have induced them to form this opinion they will briefly refer.

1. The route just indicated affords greater natural facilities for the location of a Rail-Road conveniently *graded*, than any other. By the report of the City Surveyor, it appears that the ascents and descents of the east and west streets, do not exceed fourteen inches in each hundred feet, except in Walnut and Chesnut streets, and in the immediate rise from both rivers at all these streets—that near the Delaware, Dock and Spruce afford the easiest graduation for a Rail-Road, and near the Schuylkill, High street from Ashton to Broad is most uniform in its ascending grade. It appears, also, that the rise from the Delaware upon all the streets (Dock and Spruce excepted) is too precipitous for the passage of burthen cars, without the use of fixed machinery, or the uncertain and dangerous expedient of brakes or clogs.—The descent of High street, from its summit at Broad to the intersection of Delaware Fourth street is, with one trifling exception, less than twelve inches in the hundred feet; from Fourth to Third there is a rise of seventeen inches in the hundred feet; along Third to Dock the descent is about fourteen inches in one hundred feet, and along Dock from Third to the Drawbridge landing the descent is only eleven feet in about two thousand feet.—A careful comparison of these grades with those of any other line which can be indicated from east to west, will fully justify the preference which the Commissioners have expressed on the score of natural facility.

2. The route recommended by the Commissioners will afford greater accommodations to the trade passing along it, than any other which can be devised. The great width of Market and Dock streets admits of the laying of four tracks without inconvenience or crowding, and of all necessary arrangements for turn-outs, at each place along the line where it may be desirable to deposite property. It is doubtful whether on any other of the East and West streets such lateral facilities could be afforded, and whether the benefit of the improvement would not be in a great measure confined to the Delaware end of the line. This capacity to diffuse its benefits over a considerable extent of the city, has been deemed by the Commissioners a most important advantage—nor could they close their eyes to the fact, that the vacant space at the drawbridge affords the only ground within the limits of the city, where a rail-road track passing from West to East, can be conveniently and properly curved into the contemplated Avenue along the Delaware front. This Avenue when completed will have a spacious entrance with an easy graduation into Dock street, and the revolving platforms which would be necessary in any other situation, may be dispensed with.

3. A Rail Road upon the route recommended will interfere less than any other with the convenience of private dwellings, and with private travel. Throughout its whole length, there are very few buildings which are not occupied wholly or in part for purposes of trade, and which would not be directly accommodated in the way of such trade. In this respect none of the East and West streets are similarly situated with Market st. As to the travel on Market street, it is chiefly of that sort which the Rail Road would better accommodate, or which under the arrangements resulting from its construction, would naturally take a different direction.

4. Another consideration which has had great weight with the Commissioners is, that the route by Market, Third and Dock streets, will abundantly accommodate that portion of the City, which heretofore has been connected with the Western business, and in which property has become valuable in consequence of that connection. They deem it impolitic suddenly to change the great channels of business, so as to enhance the value of property in one part of a City, at the expense of another, and unjust to do so without great necessity. In the present instance they believe there is no plausible pretext for such a change.

It is impracticable for the Commissioners within the proper limits of a report, to do more than sketch the views by which they have been governed in the selection of a route. They are of a kind, however, to require little explanation, as they will readily occur to any practical mind when once directed to the subject.

Among the plans which have been suggested for the construction of the Rail Road, the Committee prefer that recommended in the able communication from W. Strickland, Esq., civil Engineer, a copy of which accompanies this report. He proposes to curve the Broad street Rail Road in High street with four separate tracks, two tracks six feet apart on the centre or crown of the street, and one track within five feet of the present curb-stone on each side of the way—that the foot pavements be increased five feet in width, and that in every square there be a turn-out from the tracks in the centre, to those near the curb-stones on each side—or, in other words, branch tracks from the right and left on each side of the central railways; that wrought iron edge rails of the common construction be used, fixed by chains upon stone blocks three feet apart, the top of the rail being *flush* with the surface of the pebble pavement, and protracted longitudinally on each side by granite flag-stones of one foot in width. These stones are to be laid close to the rails on the outside of the tracks, and from two to three inches from the rails on the inside, so as to allow sufficient play for the dip of the flange of the car wheels.

The cost of the improvement above described, including its continuation out High street from Broad to Ashton, is estimated by the engineer at $270,000, which estimate also includes a continuation of the tracks down High street, from Third to a point on the west side of Front, where he proposes to lay a curve for the return of cars towards Broad street, so as to give the merchants on Market below Third street a direct communication with the Rail Road on Broad street.

The Commissioners are aware that two prominent objections may be started, to the plan and route, which they have felt it their duty to recommend—namely, that the removal of the Market houses from High street, to other localities will be inconvenient, and that it will cause much expense over and above the actual cost of the rail road. They believe, however, that the more these objections are examined, the less important they will appear, and that they are insignificant in comparison with the broad and general interests to be advanced by the contemplated improvement. To recommend other scites for the erection of Market houses, forms no part of the duty prescribed to the Commissioners. They have nevertheless made such enquiries as to satisfy themselves that suitable positions can be obtained and several markets erected at no exhorbitant expense, which would accommodate the public quite as well if not better than at present. They deem it important, moreover, to relieve the wholesale business of High street from the obstructions created by the markets, and by the removal of those buildings to restore the original plan of the city. A considerable portion of the expense may no doubt be defrayed by voluntary contributions from those who own property on the line of the rail road, and who will be benefitted at once by a new accomodation to trade, and by the removal of a long standing inconvenience.

If the Commissioners are right in their estimate of the importance of the proposed communication to the prosperity of the City, it follows as a corollary, that no time should be lost in carrying it into complete effect. Every day's delay will deprive Philadelphia of some portions of the advantages to which she is fairly entitled, and increase the difficulty of recalling business to those channels from which, by the superior foresight or activity of other districts, it may have been diverted. They would therefore respectfully recommend to the Councils of the City, if the plan herein submitted shall meet their approbation, forthwith to commence the construction of the Rail-Road along Market street, from Broad to Eighth street, and from Broad to Ashton, and along Third and Dock streets, and also to take immediate measures for procuring other scites on which to erect suitable market buildings. In accomplishing the latter object, they confidently believe that no great difficulty will be experienced, and that the markets may be removed from High street, between Eighth and Third streets, by the time the other portions of the line shall have been completed. If however any unexpected obstacles should occur, so as materially to delay the completion of an entire line from Broad street to the Delaware, they regard prompt action as of so much importance as to justify the construction of a cheap temporary line to be used until the better and more permanent one can be finished. For this purpose, a route leaving High street at Eighth street, passing down Eighth to Walnut, down Walnut to Dock, and down Dock to the river, appears most convenient, although as a permanent location it is liable to serious objections, and is in no respect comparable to that which the Commissioners have recommended.

To obviate any objections to the location of Rail-Roads through the city, on the ground of general inconvenience, the Commissioners respectfully submit the following extract of a communication received from Baltimore, and from a source entitled to the highest credit.

"Rail-ways can be constructed along the streets of a city, on which produce and merchandise, may be conveyed with more economy and less interruption to the ordinary intercourse thereof, than by any other mode whatever. They can be so laid down as to be crossed every where freely, and turn-outs are not required except where the streets are very narrow indeed. The opposition to the extension of Rail-ways in this city has proceeded from a few individuals who were large property holders in the Western section of the city, and who were desirous of monopolizing the whole trade of the Rail-Road. Their representations have been shown to be groundless, and our Councils have almost unanimously affirmed the general convenience and advantages of their introduction."

As a summary of their views upon the interesting question presented for their consideration, the Commissioners submit a copy of certain resolutions which they unanimously adopted, and which proved the basis of this report:

1. Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board the best plan for connecting the Columbia Rail Road with the wharves on the Delaware and Schuylkill, is by a Rail-way beginning at Broad street and extending to both rivers, to be connected with other Railways along Delaware Avenue and the Schuylkill front, from Cedar to Vine streets.

2. Resolved, That High street, on account of its central position, superior width, and established character as the principal seat of business with the West, presents the only eligible scite for the line of connexion between Broad street and the Delaware wharves, and that such line should pass down High to Third, down Third to Dock, and down Dock to the Drawbridge landing.

3. Resolved, That it be recommended to Councils forthwith to commence the construction of a Rail Road in High street from Eighth to Broad and from Broad to Ashton, and also in Third and Dock streets, and further to take immediate measures for the removal of the markets from High street, and the establishment of suitable accommodations elsewhere.

4. Resolved, That it is not expedient for Councils to erect a public depository for merchandize on the Delaware, it being deemed better that stores for the reception of country produce and other articles of commerce on the Railway, be erected by individual enterprize, as the same may be required.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

By order of the Board.

THOS. P. COPE, Chairman.

Attest, J. M. Wright, Secretary.

Philadelphia, May 13th, 1835.

As the sloop John M. Clayton, of Dover, Captain Bell, was coming up the Delaware on Sunday, opposite to Reedy Island, she was struck by a flaw of wind and knocked nearly on her beam ends. Two little children, who were standing on deck, were thrown overboard. Capt. Bell, with great presence of mind, seized one of them and drew it on board.—The other drifted off. Capt. B. immediately lowered his boat, jumped in, and rowed after the little sufferer. After about fifteen minutes exertions, he was successful in saving the child, and restored her to her anxious mother, who was standing on deck, watching with painful suspense the fate of her offspring.

A Curiosity.—An Ouran Outang reached New York a day or two since, from the East Indies. We trust that it is a better looking animal than Miss Jane, the frightful creature that was some time since exhibited in this country. The Star gives this description of the "last importation:"

"We happened last evening to call at the museum, and saw this extraordinary fac-simile, almost, of a human being, to all appearance a negro child in a red flannel night gown, comfortably taking its night's sleep on Mr. Peale's lap. The legs were thrown carelessly over Mr. P's. knees, and the arms clung affectionately round his neck, while the head rested on his breast, precisely like a child in its mother's arms. The whole body is covered with short hair, and the face resembles that of an old negro man, with the nose indented, the forehead wrinkled, the eyes of hazel, and teeth, lips and chin, exactly similar to what we every day see in the African race, while the hands and feet are totally bare of hair, and have a most frightful resemblance to those of our own species, as have also the ears, which are quite large. When disturbed, it cried out "Oh! oh! oh!" in as clear and perfect an articulation as it ever was uttered by "the human voice divine." The sight, indeed, is humiliating to the pride of our own race."

A BLUEBEARD.

The New York Courier and Enquirer gives the subjoined new developements, respecting a fellow named Sterling, now in prison in that city, for bigamy. It seems that he is a polygamist in an extended sense.

Information was received at the police office yesterday from Boston that this wretch was living at the head of Rose street in that city between three and four years, and that he had then an amiable wife and two children by her, that he used to beat her so cruelly as to endanger life, and ultimately compelled her to leave him and go by water in a small schooner (that was not seaworthy) to his native place, Mount Desert, in the State of Maine; that the schooner became water-lodged, and all the persons that were in her perished; that the vessel was afterwards boarded at sea, and a large quantity of clothing, &c. was taken out of her and carried to Cape Cod; that Sterling went there, laid claim to all the property, seized every thing he could lay his hands on, and then commenced suits against every person whom he supposed was in possession of any of the things taken out of the vessel; but that when the causes came on for trial, Sterling (whose character had then become known) absconded with what goods he had got. The letter added that he married, very soon after the above affair, a handsome girl, with a portion of several hundred dollars, whom he so beat and abused a few months after marriage, that she determined to leave him. His wife's sister is still living at Port Hill. This scoundrel's real name we understand is Charles M Sterling, he is a native of Mount Desert, Maine, which place he was compelled to leave in consequence of his infamous and fraudulent conduct.

We also learn that there is a young lady now living in N. Jersey, about two miles from Bergen, whom he seduced under a promise of marriage, within a few days of his marriage with Miss Rose of Ramapaw, and who had a child by him that is now nearly 18 months old. There is also we are told another female victim to his villainy living at or near Nyack, where he passed himself off as a doctor. He had also, we are informed by one of the officers just returned from a tour of inquiry in that neighborhood, sent a considerable part of his property up to that vicinity, with a view it is supposed of inducing *another lady* to whom he had paid some attention, to throw herself into his vampire-like grasp.

The history of this man is almost without a parallel in the criminal annals of our city, every day, and almost every hour developes some new scene of atrocity and cold blooded brutality towards females, and we give early publicity to his proceedings in order that further particulars relative to him may be forwarded to our police department before his trial, by those who may be in possession of them. The full number of his wives, doubtless, has not yet come to the knowledge of the Police. We therefore state that he has been much at sea; has lived at Boston, Baltimore, Bergen, Ramapaw, Mount Desert, Port Hill, Nyack, and other places, and has passed himself off at different times for a sea captain, a West India trader, a South Sea Whaler, a merchant, a doctor and a lawyer.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Sales of Stocks at the Stock and Exchange Board, from May 15th to 21st.

				par value.
157	shares	Western Bank, at	69a69	50
217	do.	Manufac. Bank Pittsb'g,	60a60½	50
519	do.	Union Bank, Tennessee,	69a69½	50
24	do.	Fuel Savings,	35½	20
350	do.	Norristown Rail-Road,	38½a60	50
15	do.	Southwark Bank,	73	50
4	do.	Delaware Insurance,	46½	40
50	do.	Annuity,	30½a60	40
50	do.	Penn Township Rail-Road,	44	35
335	do.	Mechanics Bank,	67½a69½	35
2275	do.	Del. & Hudson Canal,	109½a112½	100
2	do.	Louisville Bank,	112½	100
169	do.	New Castle Rail-Road,	37½a37½	25
310	do.	Merchants' Bank, Balt.	15a18½	10
86	do.	Schuylkill Bank,	60½a62	50
123	do.	Girard Bank,	65½a65½	50
440	do.	Sandy and Beaver Canal,	6a6½	5
32	do.	Pittsburgh Bank,	60½	50
	$3000	Union Canal 6's 1836,	100½	100
60	do.	Northern Liberties Bank,	36½	20
403	do.	Planters Bank, Tennessee,	52a53½	50
1	do.	Pennsylvania Insurance Co.	500	
	$1121	Lehigh 6's, 1839,	102½a103	100
259	do.	Harrisburg Rail Road,	7½	5
131	do.	United States Bank,	113a113½	$100
46	do.	West Philada. Rail-Road,	6½	5
80	do.	Philad. Savings Institu.	14½a14½	5
13	do.	Farmers & Mech. Bank,	67½a68	50
70	do.	Moyamensing Bank,	46a46½	25
100	do.	Ohio Canal,	3a5½	5
50	do.	Philad. & Tren. R. R.	104	100
100	do.	Mechanics' Bank, Baltimore,	18½	1
40	do.	Commercial Bank,	60	50
15	do.	N. Orleans Canal Bank,	112	100
30	do.	Com. Bank New Orleans,	58	50
2	do.	Danville & Potts. R. R.	40	50
7	do.	Philadelphia Gas Stock,	20	10
21	do.	Trenton Banking Company,	37	30
1	do.	Bank of N. America,	400	400
996	do.	Kentucky Bank,	33½a34½	30
4	do.	Philadelphia Bank,	110	100
45	do.	Louisville & Portland Canal,	111½	100
100	do.	Franklin Bank Cincinnati,	112	100
	$3000	Schuylkill Nav. 5's, 1835,	105½	100
97	do.	Com. Bank Cincinnati,	109½	100
8	do.	Inland Fire Insur. Co.	8	5
35	do.	Southwark Fire Insurance,	53½	50
43	do.	Camden Bank,	53½	50
50	do.	Beaver Meadow, R. R.	46½	40
100	do.	Northern Bank, Ky.	9½	5

RECEIPTS BY MAIL.

May 15.—*Received from*		*Received from*	
J. H. Freligh,	$10 00	James Bell, Esq.	5 50
Caleb W. Swayne,	1 00	Chas. G. Ryman,	5 00
Asher Ayres,	5 00	J. Stephens, Esq.	7 00
Joseph Pierson,	2 00	Adam Whann, Esq.	1 00
James Graham,	2 00	John Sunman, Esq.	1 00
F. S. Wadsworth,	16 00	*May 19.*	
James Aull, Esq.	3 60	Walter H. Taylor,	2 00
Saml. Cox, Esq.	5 00	John E. Dennon,	2 00
C. C. Campbell, Esq.	5 00	Edwin Jordan,	5 00
W. Duerson, Jr. Esq.	10 00	Jesse Burr,	5 00
M. Rounsaville, Esq.	2 00	Lewis Bond,	5 00
E. Daily, Esq.	2 00	A. M. Kirkin, Esq.	20 00
May 16.		J. P. Chester, Esq.	2 50
J. G. Raveses,	2 00	J. D. Murrill, Esq.	10 00
John Fleming, Esq.	1 00	James Wynn, Esq.	5 00
James Knight, Esq.	7 00	C. R. Mosher, Esq.	2 25
J. D. Curtis, Esq.	2 00	*May 20.*	
D. Burbans, Esq.	5 00	S. W. Chadwick,	5 00
A. Burr, Esq.	4 00	Asa H. Clark,	2 50
J. B. Torbett, Esq.	5 00	M. Forwald, Esq.	5 00
May 18.		John Egbert, Esq.	2 00
S. J. Ray, P. Daily, C. S. Johnson,	6 00	Jas. Graham, Esq.	2 00
		May 21.	
		Robert E. Hornor,	10 00
Jona. Coble, Esq.	10 00	Thomas Hills,	2 00
N. J. Palmer, Esq.	5 00	C. P. Jones, Esq.	13 00
A. F. Shepard, Esq.	2 00	A. C. Truax, Esq.	20 00
Thos. W. Gibbs, Esq.	1 00	Geo. Giberns, Esq.	2 00
W. L. Mitchell, Esq.	10 00	G. Chidester, Esq.	2 00

We perceive that the splendid affair of Napoleon is to be performed on Tuesday night, for the Benefit of Mrs. Rowbotham. She is an actress of rare merit, and without the attractions itemed in the Bill of Fare, should draw a full house. With them she cannot fail to receive a *bumper*.

The National Convention which assembled in Baltimore, on Wednesday last, was called to order by George Kremer, of Pa. upon whose motion Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, was chosen President.

Wednesday and Thursday were occupied in the consideration of preliminary business. It is probable a nomination of President was made yesterday. There is no doubt that the individual named is Martin Van Buren.

One of the most interesting exhibitions now in this city, is the Hydro-Oxygen Microscope, in the Philadelphia Museum. It has the power of magnifying objects nearly 6,000,000 times, and presents the common fleas large as an Elephant, a bug as large as a Whale, and other small insects in proportion. The exhibition presents several specimens of the wings of insects, which are beautiful beyond all comparison, but no portion of the entertainment is so deeply absorbing as the exhibition of various living insects in water. They are seen of all sizes and shapes, sometimes sporting carelessly, and at other times in fierce and deadly conflict. The mind of the beholder is lost in astonishment, and it is, in truth, difficult to realise the fact, that there exists in water, of a size invisible to the eye monsters of such hideous and frightful shape.

The exhibition altogether is useful and instructive, and the present opportunity to visit it should not be neglected.

Escape of a Prisoner.—The New York Journal of Commerce, says—"Thomas Bird, who was some days since arrested in Philadelphia, on a requisition from the governor of this State, charged with robbing a land office, and passed through this city in custody on his way to Waterfield, made his escape on board the steamboat between this and Westchester. He got off during the night, and must have leaped overboard though in irons, as between the time he was last seen on board and when he was missed, the boat had not stopped at any landing place.

COMMUNICATION.

I am pleased to notice that the fame of Le Count, at Fifth and Chesnut street, is spreading far and wide. In truth there is no man in our city more competent to serve up a pleasant entertainment, than this same Isaiah, and his man John, is the most polite and obliging fellow that ever opened an oyster. Le Count has all the luxuries of the market, in season, and he serves them up in superior style; added to this his agreeable manners, his invariable flow of good humour, and his incessant exertions to oblige, render his establishment second to no eating house in the country. Isaiah has lately introduced a new article, *bedevilled lobster*, which promises to prove very popular with those who love good eating. Let those who doubt its relish, taste for themselves. AN EPICURE.

Summer L. Fairfield.—Some twenty gentlemen from among our most respectable citizens found themselves together yesterday before one of the ward courts, to answer to suits which had been commenced against them by Mrs. Fairfield the elder, for subscriptions to the North American Magazine, published at Philadelphia, and edited by her son Summer L. More than a year ago, Mrs. F. the younger, the wife of the editor, paid our city a visit, and addressed herself to a great number of gentlemen soliciting their subscriptions to the Magazine. Her solicitations were supported often by weeping, and always carried out with an opportunity which refused to take no for an answer. All the gentlemen summoned yesterday, either from sympathy for the lady or themselves, gave her the amount of a years subscription. The Magazines were sent on, and continued to be sent on after the year had expired, but never refused to be further received. These suits were brought for the second year's subscription, but the court decided that under the circumstance nothing was due.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

Irish Salmon Fishing.—Three large lob worms are put on an immense hook tied to a very strong line, about a foot above which is a heavy weight of lead fixed to a somewhat slighter link, in order that if it get fast in a rock it may first give way. This ponderous apparatus is cast into the water with a splash, enough, as I should have thought, to scare every fish at all near it, and is then worked gently down the stream. I learned that the great majority of fish killed, not only in the Suire, but in other rivers, in early spring and in autumn, are taken in this unartist-like manner. How singular it is that the salmon will take almost any kind of bait, as the worm, small fish, fly, &c., and yet that no food of any sort has been found in the stomachs of the thousands that have been opened and examined.—*Angler in Ireland.*

Escape of a Felon.—The notorious thief, Van Cleet, who a short time since broke out of Troy jail, by crawling along the sewer, made his escape from the jail at Trenton, (N. J.) on Friday night last. He constructed a small ladder of twine, which he kept concealed in his pocket—drew two nails out of the wall of his cell—bent them, and made them into hooks which he fastened to the end of his ladder—watched till the guard had turned his back—and then made his escape. This man is one of the most desperate thieves in the Union—he has been so employed, probably for more than twenty years; and has broken jail so often, that some officers think it very problematical whether even Sing Sing itself can confine him.—*Transcript.*

A schoolboy who had been studying the Shorter Catechism, (as all schoolboys have to do in Connecticut) was asked by the man of birch, "What is the substance of things hoped for?" The boy replied, "Good beer, sir." "How so?" "Why, daddy says that beer is the substance of barley, and he is hoping for a good crop of that next summer."

Henry Schaeffer's

SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTORY, No. 84 Race street, between 2nd and 3rd streets, Philadelphia, where he manufactures white, brown, yellow and fancy scented soaps, also, soft soap of good quality. He also manufactures mould and dipt candles and rush lights.

Country merchants will please call at the above place, where they can be supplied at the shortest notice, and at moderate prices.

Lime for sale as above.

N. B. Tallow and Fat bought at the Market price.

ap 18—tf

ALMANACK.

MAY, 1835.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES.
24 SATURDAY,	4 47	7 13	11 31	
24 SUNDAY,	4 46	7 14	0 0	
25 MONDAY,	4 45	7 15	0 00	
26 TUESDAY,	4 45	7 15	1 4	
27 WEDNESDAY	4 44	7 16	1 38	
28 THURSDAY,	4 43	7 17	2 6	
29 FRIDAY,	4 43	7 17	2 42	
30 SATURDAY,	4 42	7 18	3 34	

Saving Fund Society.—The Northern Liberty, Kensington and Spring Garden Saving Fund Society receive deposits, on Mondays and Thursdays of each week, from 3 o'clock, P. M. until 6, at their office, No. 320 North Third below Green street.

American Sunday School Union.—The Annual Sermon will be preached before the Society, by the Rev. GEORGE W. BLAGDEN, of Boston, on Monday, the 25th, in the Central church, corner of Eighth and Cherry sts. The services will commence at a quarter before 8 o'clock, in the evening.

The Eleventh Anniversary of the Society will be held in the Church on Washington Square, on Tuesday afternoon, the 26th inst. at half past 3 o'clock. An abstract of the Annual report of the Board, will be read, and several addresses made. The members of this Society, Clergymen, Sunday School Superintendents, Teachers, and other friends of the Institution, are invited to attend. may 23—1t

Religious Worship on Shipboard.—A meeting for religious worship, will be held next Sabbath afternoon, May 24th, on board Messrs. Cope's Packet ship, the Monongahela, lying at Walnut street wharf, to commence at 4 o'clock. Seamen in port are invited to attend. may 23—1t

Perseverance Hose Company.—An adjourned meeting of the Company, will be held on Monday evening, May 25th, at 8 o'clock, at their Hall.

MARRIAGES.

On the 12th inst. by the Rev. Samuel McCoskry, Lewis H. Taylor, of Hunterdon county, N. J. to Jane C. youngest daughter of William P. Johnson, of this city.

On Wednesday evening 13th inst. by the Rev. A. D. Gillett, Clark Wright, M. D. of the city of New York, to Emelia M. daughter of John Morris, Esq. of this city.

In this city, on Tuesday evening, 12th inst. by the Rev. George C. Potts, Mr. Willit Roon, of New Egypt, N. J. to Miss Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the late Anthony Sykes, Esq. of Springfield, N. J.

On Tuesday evening, 12th inst. by the Rev. Michael Hurly, Edward W. Roberts, to Martha A. daughter of Amos Holahan.

On the evening of the 10th inst. by the Rev. George Chandler, Mr. James White, to Miss Louisa F. Glasier.

On Wednesday evening, 13th inst. by the Rev. John M'Dowell, Mr. Asher Miner, of the Valley of Wyoming, to Mrs. Thomasin H. Boyer, of Chester county.

At New Orleans, on the 28th April, by the Rev. Mr. Blanc, the Hon. R. N. Ogden, of the 4th Judicial District of Louisiana, to Mrs. Frances Sophia Duncan Nicholson, eldest daughter of John Nicholson, Esq. of that city.

On Thursday evening, 14th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Engles, Mr. Harvey Stokes, to Miss Mary Patton, all of the Northern Liberties.

On Wednesday, 23d April, by the Rev. G. W. Miller, Joaquim Josepinheiro, of Portugal, to Miss Adelaide De Bergh, of Philadelphia.

At Blairsville, on Thursday, the 23d day of April, by the Rev. David Blair, Mr. James M'Kelly, to Miss Eliza Taylor, daughter of Mr. Robert Taylor.

On the 14th inst. at Friends meeting, upper Springfield, N. J. Nathan Bartlett, of this city, to Sarah Ann, daughter of Eayre Oliphant, Esq. of New Lisbon, N. J.

By Alderman Ash, at the house of Henry H. Horne, sign of Black Bear, South Fifth street, on the 14th inst. Junius P. Marshall, of London Grove Township, Chester County, to Sidney Wilson, of East Marlborough Township, same county, Collingwood C. Grubb, of Upper Providence Township Delaware County, to Rachael Ann Bailey, of Springfield Township, same county.

On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Zelotes Fuller, Mr. Charles Read, to Miss Mary Craige, all of the Northern Liberties.

On the same evening, by the same, Mr. Joseph Maker, to Miss Sarah Welch, all of this city.

On the 6th inst. at Abingdon, Pa. by the Rev. R. Steel, Thos. Claxton Rea, to Miss Louisa A. Bryan.

On Sunday, 17th inst. by the Rev. S. L. Dubisson, John Maitland, Esq. to Mrs. Mary Wall, both of this city.

In Doylestown, on Thursday the 14th inst. by the Rev. Joseph Mathias, Mr. Nathan M'Kinstry, of Doylestown township, to Mrs. Eliza M. Heaton, of Hilltown, all of Bucks co.

On the 14th inst. at Friend's meeting, Solebury, Howard Paxson, of Solebury township, Bucks co. to Mary, second daughter of Jonas Small, late of Oxford, Philadelphia county.

DEATHS.

On Thursday morning, 14th inst. of convulsions, John R. son of Matthew Semple, aged 5 years and 5 months.

On Wednesday evening, 13th inst. William Pawling.

In Germantown, on Friday afternoon, 8th inst. Mr. Jacob Duy, long a respectable resident of that place, aged 73 years, 9 months and 29 days—after an illness of only three days.

On Monday evening, 18th inst. after a long and severe illness, Mrs. Harriet Smith, wife of John P. Smith, of this city, in the 35th year of her age.

Catherine Elizabeth, infant daughter of Capt. John C. Kartsher.

On Tuesday morning, 19th inst. of measles, Emma, only daughter of John and Mary Finn, aged 9 months.

On the 18th inst. William Kimber, son of Robert W. Massey.

On Monday, 18th inst. at 1 o'clock, P. M., Peter Wiltberger, long a respectable hardware merchant of this city, aged 73 years, after a severe illness of three weeks.

On Friday evening, 15th inst. in the 26th year of his age, Mr. George Clement Feane Smith, late of London, England, after a short and severe illness, which he bore with christian fortitude.

On Saturday morning, Mrs. Azubah, wife of Doctor Henry Y. Carter.

On Friday morning of Consumption, in the 10th year of her age, Agnes L. Harvey, daughter of the late Chas. Harvey.

On the 13th inst. in this city, Mariam W. Murphey, in the 23d year of her age, daughter of Wm. Murphey of Gloucester county, N. J.

On Friday afternoon, Hugh Barr, in the 35th year of his age.

Ann Louisa, eldest daughter of Samuel Wright, in the 6th year of her age.

On Wednesday morning, the 13th inst. Rebecca Williamson, second daughter of Jeremiah W. and Jemima E. Flickwir, aged 4 years, 11 months and 3 days.

On Sunday, the 17th inst. Anthony, infant son of Mr. Francis Elton, aged 3 years and 4 months.

On Thursday, the 14th inst. Anne, wife of Patrick Barry, in the 60th year of her age.

On the evening of the 18th, after a short but severe illness, Adelaide Catherine, only daughter of Benjamin and Eliza Wharton, in the 7th year of her age.

In Princeton, N. J., John Joline, in his 61st year, extensively known for many years as the proprietor of the Nassau Hall Hotel

In Washington city, on Friday morning, 15th inst. in the 45th year of her age, Mrs. Anne Lucinda Jones, consort of Gen. Walter Jones, of this city.

On Tuesday 12th, Cecelia Tomlinson, of measels, daughter of Joseph H. and Elizabeth Tomlinson, aged 1 year.

On Tuesday evening, 10th inst. John Rice, Sen. in the 70th year of his age.

In the Philadelphia Alms House, on the 19th inst. David Cadburn, about 24 years of age. Said to have come from Mifflin county, Pa. recently.

On Saturday 9th inst. James T. Campbell, son of Tristam Campbell, in the 21st year of his age.

On Thursday the 21st inst. Elizabeth L. Bartley, youngest daughter of Richard and Mary Bartley, in the 3d year of her age.

There were 120 deaths in Philadelphia during the past week—37 of which were adults and 83 children. By consumption, 10—36 under one year of age, 8 were from the Almshouse, and 3 people of colour.

The New York City Inspector, reports the death of 120 persons, during the week ending on Saturday, the 16th inst. viz:—30 men, 30 women, 33 boys, and 28 girls—Of whom 31 were of the age of 1 year and under. Diseases, burned or scalded 5; consumption 20; convulsions 11; dropsy in the head 8; fever scarlet 2; small pox 5, &c. Of the above 15 were coloured persons.

Interments in the city of Boston, for the last week, Males 9, Females 11, Stillborn 3. Diseases, consumption 9; intemperance 2, &c.

Wanted Immediately,

A GOOD Mahogany Chair maker. Also, a steady lad, as an apprentice, between the age of 15 and 17 years. Apply at 164 South Fourth street. J. CHAPMAN.

may 23—3t

R. F. & R. W. HILL,

Coffin Makers and general Furnishing Undertakers, No. 593 N. Second street, above Beaver.

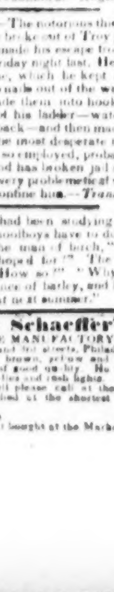
COFFINS ready made of all patterns. Also, Ice Boxes, and a one and two horse Hearse.

N. B.—Attendance at all hours. ap 4—6m* tf

"The Philanthropist."

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, is published by J. Sheard, on every Saturday, at No. 51 Library street, and is devoted to "Temperance, Education, Prison Discipline, Pauper Reform, Industry, Literature, General News, including Religious and Political Facts, without sectarian or party views." Size of sheet, double medium. Price $2 per annum in advance. ap 18 tf

Philadelphia
SUSPENDER & STOCK MANUFACTORY,
No. 6 South Fourth street, below Market.



A. L. VANHORN respectfully informs the Southern and Western Merchants, that he manufactures and has constantly on hand an assortment of gum elastic, silk worsted and cotton SUSPENDERS, made in the most modern and improved styles.

Also, silk, satin, velvet, bombazine and hair cloth STOCKS, made on the best French Frames, & warranted in point of workmanship durability and shape, to be inferior to none made.

Also, manufactures and has constantly on hand RUSSIAN Belts, vest springs, gum elastic boot straps and garters, travel stuffeners, Linen shirt collars and bosoms, and ready made linen in the greatest variety.

All of the above articles will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail.

Country merchants in general are respectfully invited to give him a call, before they purchase, at the old established stand No. 6 South Fourth street.

N. B.—Stock Frames and Buckles for sale by the gross or dozen. Also stocks covered anew, and suspenders repaired.

may 23—tf

Chesnut Street Theatre.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at ½ past 7. [illegible]

Last Night of the Engagement of Miss PHILLIPS.

On which occasion she will appear in the favourite character of The Widow.

Saturday Evening, May 23, 1835.

Will be performed the Comedy of the

JEALOUS WIFE.

MRS. OAKLEY [illegible] Miss Phillips
[illegible]

After which the Farce of the

HAPPIEST DAY OF MY LIFE.

MR. GILLMAN [illegible]
SOPHIA [illegible]

A CARD.

MISS PHILLIPS has the honour to inform her friends and the public, that her BENEFIT will take place on [illegible] will be presented [illegible] HUSBAND. After which the [illegible] CHILD OF NATURE. [illegible]

A CARD.

MRS. ROWBOTHAM, has the honour to inform her friends and the public, that her benefit will take place on TUESDAY evening next, May 26th, on which occasion the Grand Dramatic Spectacle of NAPOLEON [illegible] will be revived, with new scenery, dresses, [illegible] ☞ The Box Book is now open.

American Theatre,
WALNUT STREET.

Admission, Boxes 50 cents—Pit 25 cents—Gallery 12 cents. Doors open at a ¼ past 7—Performance to commence at a quarter before 8 o'clock, precisely.

Mr. and Miss COOPER'S Last Night.

Saturday Evening, May 23, 1835.

Will be performed the admired Comedy of the

HONEY MOON.

DUKE ARANZA [illegible] Mr. COOPER
JULIANA [illegible] Miss COOPER

With other Entertainments.

Sarah W. Jones,

LADIES' FASHIONABLE CORSET MAKER, [illegible] that she is ready to wait on them at her residence, No. 180 Catharine street, above Fifth. may 23—2t

Baker & Mackey,

Green House Plants, Bulbs, &c.

ON TUESDAY [illegible]

☞ These Plants are all in [illegible]

John M. Howell's

Celebrated Vegetable Family Pills,

INVENTED and prepared by John M. Howell, Botanic Physician. More than 18 years have elapsed since the [illegible]

For sale by THOMAS COOKE, No. 71 North Sixth street, above Arch street, Agent for [illegible]

** A liberal discount made to wholesale dealers.

☞ Also, for sale at T. Cooke's Agency Office, Dr. HOWELL'S Family Rights and Books. Price $10.

ap 18—6m cow

Porter, Ale and Cider.

JOHN RUHLMAN, No. 18 Franklin Place, Philadelphia, continues to bottle Porter, Ale and Cider, of the best quality, for exportation and home consumption. ap 11—3m

A Partner Wanted.

A PARTNER, with a capital of about $200, is wanted in a Locksmith and Bell Hanging Establishment, and Manufactory of Fire-Proof Chests. It is immaterial whether the person understands the trades or not, so that he is willing to attend occasionally to the concern. Apply to HUGH MOORE, 109 Lombard street, Philadelphia.

feb 28—tf

To Country Merchants.

THE subscriber offers for sale, a quantity of Pocket and Pen Knives, partially damaged, at low prices, wholesale or retail. [illegible] Hardware Store, No. [illegible] corner of [illegible]

may 16—3t

For Sale,

500 Ps. of Superior Stock Bricking; 100 lbs. of No. 1 and 2 very superior [illegible] Apply to [illegible] No. 20 North Third street.

may 16—tf

Stock.

BLANK POWERS OF ATTORNEY & TRANSFERS, suitable for taking Stock, may be obtained at this office 26 Carter's Alley, at half the usual price. ap 18—

James H. Briscoe,—Dentist,

No. 200 Arch street, above Eighth. Office hours from 8 A. M., to 4 o'clock, P. M.

nov 1 '34—tf

Wanted,

TWO BOYS, about 14 years of age, of respectable connexions, to serve an apprenticeship to the printing business. Apply No. 97 South Second street. may 16—3t

To Journeymen Brush Makers.

WANTED, one fancy brush hand, one common do., two pan hands, one paint do., two combers and sorters, two cloth brush drawers, and eight hair hole drawers. Competent persons wanting employment at either of these branches, may depend on steady work. Apply to D. BERRIEN & Co., 331 Pearl street, New York. may 16—3t

Glenn's Highly Improved

BEAR'S OIL, for the growth, preservation and beautifying the hair—warranted genuine. This article has given general satisfaction, and hundreds of instances have come under the subscriber's observation, where it has restored the hair on heads bald for years. It prevents the hair from falling out or turning grey, removes the dandruff, and gives the roughest locks a soft and beautiful curl. Persons will find it excellent for the heads of children, and continued for promoting the growth of whiskers. Price 25 cents per phial.

N. B.—It is pleasantly perfumed, and is well adapted for dressing the hair in general.

INDIAN DYE

For colouring red, light or grey hair and whiskers, a permanent brown or jet black in a few hours, without staining the skin, or soiling the finest linen. The dye is permanent, and does not rub off. From recent improvements in the article, it can be applied without much inconvenience, and with a certainty of its effects. Price 75 cents.

The above articles are offered to dealers, at a large discount from the retail prices, and all orders directed to the subscriber, will meet with prompt attention. Persons purchasing the articles, are requested to ask for "Glenn's," as various imitations of the above articles are in circulation.

I. W. GLENN,
Manufacturer and Perfumer, No. 84 South Third street, Sign of the Vase of Flowers, opposite the Exchange.

may 23—2m

Paper Hangings.

HOWELL & BROTHERS, Paper Hanging Manufacturers, No. 104 Chesnut street, between Second and Third streets, South side, Philadelphia.

City and Country Merchants are respectfully solicited to call and examine the great variety of splendid Paper Hangings, Borders, Views, Band Box Papers, Fire Boards, Prints, &c. &c., which they manufacture themselves, and can warrant equal to any in the market, which they will sell at the lowest rates. may 23—1t* tf

Removal.

PETER WRIGHT respectfully to inform his customers and country merchants, generally, that he has removed his China, Glass and Queensware establishment, from Nos. 54 and 56 North Third street, to that large and commodious store, No. 230 Market street, eight doors below Seventh, north side, where he is now opening, (received by the latest arrivals) a general assortment of new and well selected ware, comprising all the varieties of the latest patterns and colours, which in addition to his Farmer stock he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. Country merchants and dealers generally, are respectfully solicited to call and examine for themselves. They may rest assured that no exertions shall be spared to give satisfaction both in selecting and packing the ware, and the strictest regard paid to the directions and wishes of those who may favour the establishment with their patronage. jan 3—tf

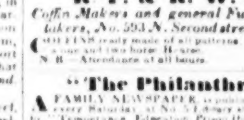
Charles H. & John F. White's UPHOLSTERY

And Cabinet Furniture Ware Rooms, Nos. 107 and 109 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

A VERY extensive assortment of Cabinet Furniture and Upholstery, finished in the best and most elegant manner, is kept constantly on hand at the above Ware Rooms. The Furniture is manufactured by the most experienced workmen, from choice materials, and after the latest and most approved designs of both Europe and America. The proprietors feel confident, from their long experience in the manufacture of those articles, and the facilities always at their command, that they can execute orders with at least equal satisfaction, and with greater speed, than any other establishment in the United States. By a visit to their Rooms, they trust that such an exhibition can be made as will afford an ample guarantee of their ability. Any articles in the range of their business, ordered at a distance, will be packed with the greatest care, so as to preclude the possibility of injury occurring by their transportation to the remotest of section of the country.

feb 21—6m

For Wilmington,
DAILY.
THE STEAM-BOAT WILMINGTON,
Capt. Henry Read,



WILL leave ARCH STREET wharf, every day for Wilmington, at 2 o'clock P. M. and returning, will leave WILMINGTON every day for Philadelphia, at 7 o'clock A. M.

Fare to Wilmington or Philadelphia, 25 cents.
Chester or Marcus Hook, 20 cents.

All Baggage at the risk of its owner.
Freights as per printed list.
Breakfast and dinner provided on board.

☞ All freights to be delivered on board of the boat at least one hour before the time of departure. ap 4—1f-tf

LEHIGH COAL
$4 75 PER TON.

THE LEHIGH COAL & NAVIGATION COMPANY, offer for sale their soft free burning Coal, an excellent article, either in large lumps or egg size, at the low price of $4 75 per ton of 2240 lbs, delivered without charge for carrying, in any part of the city of Philadelphia or adjoining districts.

They also offer their superior Hard Coal at fifty cents additional, or $5 25 per ton, delivered as above mentioned.

Orders will be received at the Company's Office, No. 78 South Second street. Also, at their Northern Coal Yard, Front street above Callowhill, and at their Southern Yard, corner of Catharine and Swanson streets. mar 15—tf

Election of Trustees,

Of the Dental Institution of North America, and the general Savings Bank.

THE first Election of the Trustees of this Institution, will be held on Saturday, 23d May, at the Office No. 130 North Third street, between 10 and 2 o'clock, and 4 to 6 o'clock.

Every subscriber to the Stock, will be entitled to a vote, provided he has paid in his first instalment.

The Trustees are to elect their Chairman, President and Officers. To be an Officer or Trustee of this Institution, at least 20 shares of Stock must be owned.

may 23—1t C. S. RAFINESQUE, Actuary.

Saturday, May 23.

[illegible]

To Correspondents and Contributors.

"Yesterday in 1835," is a sketch of thrilling interest, [illegible]. If we can find leisure, we will [illegible] endeavour to improve some of its [illegible] passages.

We have several communications before us, purporting to be the first essays of young writers, as [illegible] this circumstance is mentioned as an apology [illegible]. We cannot, however, receive the [illegible], where the pieces evidence not the slightest marks of talent or genius, as the publication of their articles would raise expectations which might never be realized. Of this character are the verses signed "A. P. T.," "Sunny Bard" and "J. F. M."

Lines on the "Vicissitudes of Human Feelings," we respectfully decline. The article is too long for our crowded columns.

"J. A. S." and "Timothy Oldstyle" are rejected.

Our New Haven friend we cannot oblige. His letter remains in the post office, postage unpaid.

Mr. McMakin, of the News Room, 219 north Third street, has received from New York, the caricatures on the "Journal," which we mentioned in our last paper. They are well executed, and almost as vulgar as the book itself. One of the plates illustrates this passage:

"I came to my cabin; my dinner followed me thither, and lying on my back, I very comfortably discussed it."

Another thus:—

"My dear father, who was a little elated, made me sing to him, which I greatly gobbled at."

LITERARY NOTICES.

ELECTION RETURNS, &c.—Messrs. Key & Biddle of this city, have now in press, a new statistical work, which will be issued in the course of next month, containing a great variety of useful information in relation to the general government, and the government of the several states. The first portion of the volume is devoted to an exposition of the duties and powers of the President and Vice President of the United States, the Judiciary, Congress, Army and Navy, &c. and furnishes also, a number of tables and statistics, valuable for reference. The mode of electing the President and Vice President by Electors, and by Congress is given, with a particular account of the election of Mr. Adams, by Congress, in 1824, and a sketch of the naturalization laws of the United States, and the election laws of Pennsylvania.

The second and larger portion of the work, gives a sketch of the legislative departments, &c. of each state, under separate heads, and also full returns of the votes cast at the last Presidential, Gubernatorial and Congressional elections, the names of the candidates, &c. These statistics will be of great service to politicians, during the approaching canvass for Governor in this state, and the work altogether cannot fail to be acceptable to all who desire to possess, in a compact form, information essential to a proper understanding of the nature and character of our general and state governments.

CONQUEST OF FLORIDA.—A history of the Conquest of Florida, by Hernando de Soto, from the pen of Theodore Irving, Esq. in two volumes, has just appeared from the press of Carey, Lea & Blanchard, of this city. It is an interesting sketch of a chivalric crusade, and furnishes many incidents connected with the early history and subjugation of Florida, by the Spanish Government, we have not before met with. The author, a nephew of Washington Irving, Esq. to whom the work is dedicated, seems to have bestowed much care and labour in the fulfilment of his labour, and he has certainly added to the numerous publications of the day, a work of much interest and value.

SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER.—The April No. of this work, reached us last week, but not in time for a notice in our last paper. It contains a great variety of interesting and well-written original articles in prose and poetry. We are gratified to find that this work is efficiently sustained, and trust that its circulation is constantly increasing. Many of the articles in the present number, would do credit to an English Review.

BOOK OF NATURE.—The June or twelfth number of this periodical, completing the second volume, has just been published, embellished with the usual number of large quarto engravings. This number con[illegible] tains as much valuable practical information on natural history as this publication. Its contents have been prepared with much care, and may be relied on for correctness. A few complete copies of the work may be obtained at the publication office, at the subscription price.

A treatise on Intemperance and Mania-a-potu, containing an exposition of the causes of intemperance, and the means of cure, from the pen of Dr. Draper, is about to be published in this city. The work is of a philosophical character, and will throw much light, it is believed, upon the history, pathology and treatment of mania-a-potu.

THE TWO FRIENDS.—By the Countess of Blessington.—This work is highly praised by the English critics, who affirm that it may safely be considered equal to any former production of the noble authoress.

We have not found leisure to examine more than a few chapters, which, however, appear to be well written, though we cannot go so far as to concur in the opinion that it ranks with many of the works which have been written by Lady Blessington, some of which indeed have possessed extraordinary merit.

As a fashionable novel, and written by one who may be considered an unerring delineator—par excellence—of high life, it presents attractions which will of course ensure it a rapid sale.

Messrs. Carey, Lea & Blanchard, are the publishers of the American edition.

The Rev. Mr. Wolle, pastor of the United Brethren's Church of this city, has issued proposals for publishing a Collection of Choral Tunes, sung in the Moravian Church. The tunes will number about one hundred, and will be arranged for four voices and the piano forte or organ. The excellence of the Moravian music, is well appreciated by all who possess a cultivated taste for this pleasing science.

REFORMED RELIGION IN FRANCE.—The Harpers have just published the seventh, eighth and ninth volumes of the Theological Library, containing a history of the Reformed Religion in France, by the Rev. E. Smedley. The history commences in 1513, and is brought down to the year 1620, embracing a period of exciting interest to the Christian Church. The details of stirring events, recorded in these volumes, have more the character of romance than sober reality, yet they are, without doubt, historically correct. The writer evidences much ability and careful research in discussing his subjects, and the history must prove a valuable addition to the library of every christian reader.

VINEYARDS OF SPAIN AND FRANCE.—An interesting work on the culture of the vine in Spain and France, from the pen of James Busby, Esq. has just appeared. It contains a journal of a recent visit to the principal vineyards of Spain and France, and furnishes a particular account of the different methods pursued in the cultivation of the vine, and the manufacture of wine. Catalogues of the different kinds of grapes are appended. The observations of the writer are of a practical character, and to those interested in the culture of the vine, the journal will be valuable.

The work is published by Charles S. Francis, New York, and Munroe & Francis, Boston.

ABORIGINAL PORT FOLIO.—The first number of this work, to which we made reference a week or two since, has just appeared. It contains a full length portrait of Wan-na-tea, or the Foremost in Battle, chief of the Sioux tribe, the original painted at the treaty of Prairie du Chien, in 1825—a half length portrait of Ma-ko-mo-ta, or Bears Oil, a Menominie chief, sketched at the Treaty of Green Bay, in 1827—a half length portrait of Che-to-ta, a Pottawatomie chief, taken at the treaty of Massinewa, Indiana,—a half length portrait of Shing-gaa-ba-w'osin, or the Figured Stone, a Chippewa chief, sketched at the treaty of Fond du Lac, in 1826,—a half length portrait of Tshi-zun-ga, a celebrated chief, half Winnebago and half French, sketched at Green Bay, in 1827,—a half length sketch of Ma-shi-ta-hat, or the [illegible] of [illegible], or the Flapping Fin, Prince of the Fin Tribe.

All these portraits are richly colored, and we are assured by the talented artist, Mr. Lewis, that they are true to nature. The publication possesses great interest, and cannot fail to be popular. The subscription price is two dollars per number. One number will be issued every month, until the work is completed.

STORIES OF IRELAND.

The Legends and Stories of Ireland, two volumes, lately published by Messrs. Carey and Hart, of this city, are a very pleasant collection of original papers, by Samuel Lover. They are taken, chiefly, from the British Magazines, and proved very popular with English readers, on account of their spicy humor and wit.

The author has acted up to the spirit of his motto—"An ounce of mirth is worth a pound of sorrow," and he furnishes in his volumes, a dish of life and eccentricities, spirit and humor, that cannot fail to be agreeable to every palate. His Barney O'Reirdon, is an excellent hit, but as it is too long for our columns, we substitute a scene from a tale entitled "The Catastrophe."

He considered, at length, that this proximity to a convent, which at first he deemed such a hardship, might be turned to account, in a way of all others, congenial to his disposition, by affording him an opportunity of watching the movements of its inmates. Of the notorious proceedings of such a body—of their numberless intrigues, &c. &c. he himself had no doubt, and he forthwith commenced a system of espionage, that he might be enabled to produce proof for the conviction of others. During the day, there was a provoking propriety preserved about the place, that excited Mr. Daw's wrath—"ay, ay," would he mutter to himself, "they were always deep as well as dangerous—they're too cunning to commit themselves by anything that might be easily discovered; but wait—wait until the moonlight nights are past, and I'll warrant my watching shan't go for nothing."

Under the dewy damps of night, many an hour did Mr. Daw hold his surveillance around the convent bounds; but still fortune favoured him not in his enterprise; and not one of the delinquencies, which he had no doubt were going forward, had he the good fortune to discover. No scarf was waved from the proscribed casements—no ladder of ropes was to be found attached to the forbidden wall—no boat, with muffled oar, stealthily skimming along the waters, could be detected in the act of depositing "a gallant gay Lothario" in the Hesperian garden, where, he doubted not, many an adventurous Jason plucked forbidden fruit.

Chance, however, threw in his way a discovery, which all his premeditated endeavours had formerly failed to accomplish; for one evening, just as the last glimmer of departing day was streaking the west, Mr. Daw, in company with a friend, (a congenial soul,) when returning after a long day's shooting, in gleeful anticipation of a good dinner, heard a sudden splash in the water, apparently proceeding from the extremity of the convent-wall, to which point they both directly hurried. What the noise originated in, we shall soon see; but a moment's pause must be first given to say a word or two of Mr. Daw's friend.

He was a little bustling man, always fussing about something or other—eternally making frivolous excuses for paying visits at unseasonable hours, for the purpose of taking people by surprise, and seeing what they were about, and everlastingly giving people advice; and after any unpleasant accident, loss of property, or other casualty, he was always ready with an assurance, that "if that had been his case, he would have done so and so;" and gave ample grounds for you to understand that you were very little more nor less than a fool, and he the wisest of men since the days of Solomon.

* * * * * *

We left Beau Peep and Jack Daw hurrying off towards the convent-wall, where it was washed by the river, to ascertain what caused the loud splash in the water, which they heard, and has already been noticed. On arriving at the extremity of Mr. Daw's grounds, they perceived the stream yet agitated, apparently from the sudden immersion of something into it; and, on looking more sharply through the dusk, they saw, floating rapidly down the current, a basket, at some distance, but not so far away as to prevent their hearing a faint cry, evidently proceeding from it; and the next moment they heard a female voice say, in the adjoining garden of the convent, "There let it go; the nasty creature, to do such a horrid thing——"

"Did you hear that?" said Mr. Daw.

"I did," said Beau Peep.

"There's proof positive," said Daw. "The villainous papist jades, one of them has had a child, and, some of her dear sisters are drowning it for her, to conceal her infamy."

"No doubt of it," said Beau Peep.

"I knew it all along," said Jack Daw. "Come my dear friend," added he, "let us hasten back to O'Brien's cottage, and he'll row us down the river in his boat, and we may yet be enabled to reach the basket in time to possess ourselves of the proof of all this popish profligacy."

And off they ran to O'Brien's cottage; and hurrying O'Brien and his son to unmoor their boat, in which the gentlemen had passed a considerable part of the day in sporting, they jumped into the skiff, and urged the two men to pull away as fast as they could after the prize they hoped to obtain. Thus, though excessively hungry, and anxious for the dinner that was awaiting them all the time, their appetite for scandal was so much more [illegible] gone?" demanded O'Brien.

"Oh, a little bit down the river here," answered Mr. Daw; for he did not wish to let it be known what he was in quest of, or his suspicions touching it, least the peasants might baffle his endeavours at discovery, as he was sure they would strive to do in such a case, for the honour of the creed to which they belonged.

"Troth then, it's late your honour's goin' an the water this time o' day, and the night comin' on."

"Well, never mind that you, but pull away."

"By my sowl, I'll pull like a young cowlt, if that be all, and Jim too, Sir, (that's your sort, Jimmy;) but at this gate o' goin', the sorra far off the rapids will be, long, and sure if we go down them now, the dickens a back we'll get to-night."

"Oh, never mind that," said Daw, "we can return by the fields."

As O'Brien calculated, they soon reached the rapids, and he called out to Jim, to "study the boat there;" and with skilful management the turbulent descent was passed in safety, and they glided onwards again, under the influence of their oars, over the level waters.

"Do you see it yet?" asked one of the friends to the other, who replied in the negative.

"Maybe it's the deep hole your honour id be lookin' for?" queried O'Brien, in that peculiar vein of inquisitiveness which the Irish peasant indulges in, and through which he hopes, by presupposing a motive of action, to discover in reality the object aimed at.

"No," answered Daw, rather abruptly.

"Oh, it's only bekase it's a choice place for settin' night-lines," said O'Brien; "and I was thinkin' maybe it's for that your honour id be."

"Oh!" said Beau Peep, "'tis nothing more than is caught by night lines, we're seeking—eh, Daw?"

"Aye, aye, and, by Jove, I think I see it a little way before us—pull, O'Brien, pull!" and the boat trembled under the vigorous strokes of O'Brien and his son, and in a few minutes they were within an oar's length of the basket, which, by this time, was nearly sinking, and a moment or two later, had deprived Jack Daw and Beau Peep of the honour of the discovery, which they now were on the eve of completing.

"Lay hold of it," said Mr. Daw; and Beau Peep, in "making a long arm," to secure the prize, so far overbalanced himself, that he went plump, head foremost into the river; and had it not been for the activity and strength of the elder O'Brien, this our pleasant history must have turned out a tragedy of the darkest dye, and many a subsequent discovery of the indefatigable Beau Peep, have remained in the unexplored depths of uncertainty. But, fortunately for the lovers of family secrets, the inestimable Beau Peep was drawn, dripping, from the river, by O'Brien, at the same moment that Jack Daw, with the boat-hook, secured the basket.

"I've got it!" exclaimed Daw, in triumph.

"Aye, and I've got it too," chattered forth poor Beau Peep.

"What's the matter with you, my dear friend?" said Daw, who, in his anxiety to obtain the basket, never perceived the fatality that had befallen his friend.

"I've been nearly drowned, that's all," whined forth the unhappy little animal, as he was shaking the water out of his ears.

"Troth, it was lucky I had my hand so ready," said O'Brien, "or faith, maybe it's more nor a basket we'd have to be lookin' for."

"My dear fellow," said Daw, "let us get ashore immediately, and by the exercise of walking, you may counteract the bad effects that this accident might otherwise produce. Get the boat ashore, O'Brien, as fast as possible. But we have got the basket, however and that's some consolation for you."

"Yes," said the shivering little scandal-hunter, "I don't mind the drenching, since we have secured that."

"Why thin," as he pulled towards the shore, "may I make so bowld as to ax your honour, what curiosity there is in an owld basket, to make yez take so much throuble, and nigh hand drownd'n' yourselves afore you cotch it?"

"Oh, never you mind," said Mr. Daw; "you shall soon know all about it. By the by, my dear friend," turning to Terrier, "I think we had better proceed, as soon as we get ashore, to our neighbour Sturdy's—his is the nearest house we know of; there you may be enabled to change your wet clothes, and he, being a magistrate, we can swear our information against the delinquents in the case."

"Very true," said the unfortunate Beau Peep, as he stepped ashore, assisted by O'Brien, who, when the gentleman proceeded some paces in advance, said to his son, who bore the dearly-won basket, that "the poor little whelp (meaning Beau Peep) looked, for all the world, like a dog in a wet sack."

On they pushed, at a smart pace, until the twinkling of lights through some neighbouring trees announced to them the vicinity of Squire Sturdy's mansion. The worthy Squire had just taken his first glass of wine after the cloth had been drawn, when the servant announced the arrival of Mr. Daw, and his half-drowned friend, who were at once ushered into the dining room.

[illegible] the [illegible] plight of Beau Peep, "what [illegible]?"

"Just [illegible] madam," answered our little hero, "an unfortunate accident on the water——"

"Oh, oh!" said the Squire; "I should think that quite in your line—just exploring the secrets of the river? Why, my dear sir, if you go on at this rate, making discoveries by water, as well as by land, you'll rival Columbus himself before long." And Miss Emily, of whom we have already spoken, whispered her mamma, that she had often heard of a diving bell (belle,) but never before of a diving beau.

"Had you not better change your clothes?" said Mrs. Sturdy, to the shivering Terrier.

"Thank you, madam," said he, somewhat loftily, being piqued at the manner of his reception by the Squire, "I shall wait till an investigation has taken place in my presence, of a circumstance which I have contributed to bring to light; and my discoveries by water may be found to be not undeserving of notice."

"I assure you, Mr. Sturdy," added Mr. Daw, in his most impressive manner, "we have an information to swear to, before you, of the most vital importance, and betraying the profligacy of certain people in so flagrant a degree, that I hope it may, at length, open the eyes of those that are wilfully blind to the interests of their king and their country."

This fine speech was meant as a hit at Squire Sturdy, who was a blunt, honest man—who acted in most cases to the best of his ability, on the admirable Christian maxim of loving his neighbour as himself.

"Well, Mr. Daw," said the Squire, "I am all attention to hear your information ——"

"May I trouble you," said Daw, "to retire to your study, as the matter is rather of an indelicate nature, and not fit for ladies' ears?"

"No, no. We'll stay here, and Mrs. S. and her daughters will retire to the drawing-room. Go, girls, and get the tea ready;" and the room was soon cleared of the ladies, and the two O'Brien's were summoned to wait upon the Squire in the dining-room, with the important basket.

When they entered, Mr. Daw, with a face of additional length and solemnity, unfolded to Squire Sturdy how the attention of his friend and himself had been attracted, by a basket flung from the convent garden—how they ran to the spot—how they heard a faint cry; "and then, Sir," said he, "we were at once awake to the revolting certainty, that the nuns had thus intended secretly to destroy one of their own illegitimate offspring."

"Cross o' Christ about us!" involuntarily muttered forth the two O'Briens, making the sign of the cross at the same time on their foreheads.

"But have you any proof of this?" asked the magistrate.

"Yes, Sir," said Beau Peep, triumphantly, "we have proof—proof positive! Bring forward that basket," said he to the boatmen. "There, Sir, is the very basket containing the evidence of their double guilt—first, the guilt of unchastity, and next, the guilt of infanticide; and it was in laying hold of that basket, that I met the accident, Mr. Sturdy, that has occasioned you so much mirth. However, I believe you will acknowledge now, Mr. Sturdy, that my discoveries by water have been rather important ——?"

Here Mr. Daw broke in, by saying, that the two boatmen were witnesses to the fact of finding the basket.

"Oh! by this and that," roared out O'Brien, "the divil resave the bit of a child I seen, I'll be upon my oath! and I wouldn't say that in a lie——"

"Be silent, O'Brien," said the magistrate. "Answer me, Mr. Daw, if you please, one or two questions:—

"Did, one or both of you see the basket thrown from the convent garden?"

"Both of us."

"And you heard a faint cry from it?"

"Yes—we heard the cry of an infant."

"You then rowed after the basket, in O'Brien's boat?"

"Yes."

"Is this the basket you saw the gentlemen pick up, O'Brien?"

"By my sowl, I can't exactly say, your honour, for I was picking up Mr. Tarrier."

"It was you, then, that saved Mr. Terrier from drowning?"

"Yes, Sir, under God——"

"Fortunate that O'Brien was so active, Mr. Terrier. Well, O'Brien, but that is the same basket you have carried here from the river?"

"Troth I don't know where I could change it an the road, Sir——"

"Well, let us open the basket, and see what it contains;"—and O'Brien commenced unlacing the cords that bound up the wicker tomb of the murdered child; but so anxious was Mr. Daw for prompt production of his evidence, that he took out his penknife, and cut the fastenings.

"Now, take it out," said Mr. Daw; and every eye was riveted on the basket, as O'Brien, lifting the cover, and putting in his hand, said,

"Oh, then, but it's a beautiful baby!"—and he turned up a look of the tenderest pity at the three gentlemen.

"Pull it out here!" said Mr. Daw, imperatively; and O'Brien, with the utmost gentleness, lifting the lifeless body from the basket, produced—a DROWNED CAT!

"Oh then, isn't a darlint?" said O'Brien, with the most provoking affection of pathos in his voice, while sarcasm was playing on his lip, and humour gleaming from his eye, as he witnessed with enjoyment the vacant stare of the discomfited Daw and Beau Peep, and exchanged looks with the worthy Squire, who had set up a horse-laugh the instant that poor pussy had made her appearance; and the moment he could recover his breath, exclaimed, "Why by the L——d, it's a dead cat!"—and hereupon the sound of smothered laughter reached them from [illegible] been told that something not proper to hear was going forward.

City Improvements.—What a man can see at any moment he pleases, he very often neglects to see at all. The Schuylkill Permanent Bridge was the first arched stone bridge over a river ever constructed in Pennsylvania, and we recollect hearing of a gentleman living in Second street, not two miles distant, who was twenty years without going to see it, although we dare say, it would have broken his heart, if a law had been passed prohibiting him from going to see the Schuylkill.

There are now in this city, thousands of people who do not so much as know that there is a beautiful market house, supported by iron pillars, in Market street, extending from Schuylkill Eighth to Seventh streets, and that the north west Public Square, formerly used for a burial ground, and the south west Public Square, formerly used as a place of deposit for street dirt and filth, are getting now handsomely laid out with gravel walks and planted with trees. Others again, are not acquainted with the fact, that an iron railing is now in progress around the north east Public Square, situated on the west side of Sixth street, between Race and Vine streets, and that one is contemplated around the south east Public Square, situate on the west side of Sixth street, between Walnut and Locust. These notices, if they have no value, for those who are on the spot, will be interesting to Philadelphians abroad.

FIRE IN BOSTON.—On Wednesday forenoon, the distillery of A. H. Bowman, in dock-house square in Boston, commonly called the old Jacob Tidd distillery, was entirely destroyed by fire, with all its contents. The wind was very high, and the water brought from a considerable distance; and from the inflammatory materials adjoining, the greatest exertions of the fire department were put into requisition to prevent a wide-spread conflagration. Mr. Bowman's stock was insured at the Merchants office for $6000, but his loss is believed to be much more considerable. Another adjoining distillery, occupied by William French, was much injured—stock insured at the Neptune office. One half of the building destroyed was insured for $2000—the other half not insured.

On the opposite side of the way, in another building, occupied by Bernard & Trull as a distillery, an extensive well was nearly completed, having already been sunk into the earth about sixty feet. At the time of the alarm, there were eight men at the bottom, viz:—seven Irishmen, and Mr. Bowman, the overseer, an American. The tub was down and nearly full, when those stationed above at the windlass, alarmed by the sudden bursting out of the flames, shouted to those below at the top of their lungs—"fire, fire, fire,"—jump in, save yourselves, and make haste!" Notwithstanding the remonstrances of Mr. Bowman, who besought them to hold back, and go up two at a time, they all at once sprang at the tub, and as many as could, got in.—some clung to the rope, and others hung on to the side, and called out those above to hoist away. This was done, and no accident occurred till they were within fifteen or twenty feet of the surface, when three of them fell, and James Burns, striking a rock, was immediately killed. One of the others head his legs and ribs broken and is not expected to live; the other was badly bruised and had an arm broken.

OUTRAGE.—We learn from the Norristown Sentinel that a few evenings since, four black men, armed with clubs, entered the house of Mary and Isabella Knider, of Worcester township, in that county, and after maltreating and threatening to kill them, in case they made a noise or did not give up their money, proceeded to search the house. While thus employed, Mary escaped out of a window, at which they became alarmed and decamped, taking 16 or 18 dollars of booty with them.—Mary received two blows with a club on the head and one on the arm, and Isabella one on the arm. It is strongly suspected that one of the robbers was a white man painted black. The most indefatigable exertions should be made for the arrest of these villains.

From the New York Evening Star.

THE APPROACHING COMET.—According to Mr. Pontecoulant, a French astronomer, this comet has been gradually diminishing in lustre since first discovered. It will appear he thinks about the middle of November, but exact calculation is impossible from the number of quantities that enter into the computation, the little knowledge we have of the planet Uranus, and the influence of a resisting medium which diminishes the longer axis of the comet's orbit, and therefore its time of revolution, &c. It will be visible in Europe from the end of August or beginning of September, two months before it reaches its perihelion. Its position is favorable to render its appearance brilliant. But notwithstanding the frightful prognostications of Lieut. Morrison of the British Navy, it will not seem larger than a star of the first magnitude, with a pale nebulosity around it. It will disappear the end of December. We trust not expect a repetition of the terrors which it produced in the dark ages, when it was described as horrible aspects, &c.

The Rail Road Accident.—We have been informed that one of the individuals injured by the breaking down of a car on Sunday afternoon, on the Germantown and Manayunk Rail-Road, has since died. His name is unknown, but he is said to be a man of family.

A one horse dearborn was upset on Saturday morning last, at the corner of Chesnut and Third street. A lady and gentleman were thrown out upon the pavement, and fortunately suffered no injury. The horse ran off towards 4th st. and the carriage being on its side was of course torn to pieces.

A hit.—At one of the city restaurateurs a visiter ceremoniously placed his feet upon the table, and then gracefully seated picked his teeth with the most nonchalance, to the great annoyance of some of the company. The host, observing this, called out, "Gentlemen, if you call for *pig's feet*, you have them served up already."

The Pennsylvania Loan of $639,500, authorized by the legislature of the state, has been taken by Elisha Chauncey Esq. for the Bank of Pennsylvania at $112.02 for every $100 of Stock. The Messrs. Phillips it is said offered to take it at $111,71.

Chief Justice Marshall, (says the National Gazette,) was, a few days ago, alarmingly ill at Richmond. We fear that the next tidings will be worse.

The Governor of Connecticut, in his annual message to the Legislature, recommends the prohibition of the issuing and circulation of small notes.

The Horticultural Register mentions the salmon colored Celery, which it says surpasses every other kind, and has been sold at a higher rate per ounce than pure gold. It was not a wise man that purchased it at that price.

Result of the Virginia Election.—The Richmond Whig states that the final result of the election in that State, for the Legislature is as follows: Anti-Van Buren, 57; White, Anti Van Buren 9; Van Buren 68. Majority for Van Buren two.

Pickpockets.—A gentleman from the country named Hastings, had his pockets picked of $1040 in the Park, while stopping to look at the Sunday School children, on Tuesday.—*N. Y. Cour. & Enq.*

A case of assault and battery has been tried at Williamsburg, Va. where the jury returned a verdict that the *plaintiff* should be taken to the public whipping-post, and there receive thirty-nine lashes on his bare back—and that his *lawyer* should pay the cost of prosecution!

Female Convicts.—The Legislature of New York, at their recent session passed an act for the erection of state prison buildings for female convicts. The buildings are to be so constructed as to contain not less than forty separate cells each, and be so laid out that the number may hereafter be increased. A very proper enactment.

The Missouri Republican speaks of a project for a Rail Road from St. Louis to Wheeling; and seems to anticipate the aid of the general government in carrying it into effect. "A Rail Road from St. Louis to Wheeling," says the Republican, "would bring Philadelphia so near to us that we might travel the distance in five days, or less time."

Bank of the U. States.—This institution has commenced in earnest to call in its debts. Twenty-five per cent, is required at the Branch here, upon all future renewals. This is as it should be. By this means the debt will be gradually paid or transferred to the State Banks without sensibly affecting the business of the country.—*Cincinnati Gaz.*

Cholera in Tennessee.—We regret to see it stated in the Memphis (Tenn.) Gazette, of April 23d, that that town has again been visited by the cholera. Eight or ten well developed cases had appeared in the course of three days, and four deaths had occurred. At the date of the paper, however, the town had become perfectly healthy.

The bank of Kentucky commenced business on the 16th ult. The notes are very handsomely engraved, ornamented with striking likenesses of the Hon. Henry Clay and the venerable Shelby.

Tremendous Dividend.—The "Experimental Rail Road" in North Carolina, has made a dividend of 50 per cent. upon the capital stock for the last six months. This must undoubtedly be considered a very fair "experiment." Very well, indeed, to begin with.

A good Dividend.—The Bank of Newbern in North Carolina, has declared a dividend of 15 per cent. on its capital stock.

"A correspondent who signs himself "Bruce," offers to perform on foot, twelve hundred and fifty miles, in one thousand successive hours, and proposes a bet of one thousand dollars on his accomplishing the feat. This is equal to one mile and a quarter an hour, or thirty miles a day for nearly forty-two days. Col. Barclay did accomplish in England 1000 miles in the same number of successive hours."

The newspapers are beginning again to complain of the irregularity of the mails. A Kentucky editor begs the new Post Master General—"do put your whip on your horses."

It is said that 2000 new buildings are now going up in New York, and that the population of the city will increase 10,000 during the year. The calculation is, we apprehend, exaggerated.

The celebrated English canine performers made their first bow-wow to an American audience at the Bowery a few evenings since. They were much applauded.

We understand that the City Councils of New Orleans, have appropriated the sum of $1500 to the Association lately established for the relief of Disabled Firemen.

...An incorporation of a Whaling Company in New Haven, with a capital of $300,000. New Haven was one of the earliest ports, after Nantucket, to embark in the Whaling business, but unfortunately, in a period of commercial depression, it was abandoned.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

A quarry of beautiful statuary marble has recently been discovered in the neighbourhood of Lynchburgh, Va. a part of it is of virgin whiteness and of the finest texture, while in some places it runs in the *verde antique* variety; some specimens of which the prevailing colour is a cheerful green, blended with clouds of white.

The cage containing the ostrich belonging to Macomber's caravan of animals, broke lately while the cavalcade was travelling through some parts of Massachusetts, and the bird escaped. It was taken afterwards by some means or other, in the woods. The countrymen who discovered the ostrich at the top of his speed, must have thought it a "darnation queer critter for the bay State."

Explosion of a Dwelling House.—The house of Mr. David Williams, of Mansfield, Mass. was blown up and nearly destroyed on Monday last, by the ignition of a keg of gunpowder accidentally left in one of the rooms. Mr. Williams and his wife were absent, and a young child perceiving some grains of powder on the top of the keg, put a coal of fire to it and produced the explosion. The child was not killed, though badly injured.

It appears that the quantity of steel pens now manufactured in England, each year, is not less than 220 millions! Nearly two millions can be produced from a ton of steel.

The Pennsylvania canals and rail roads have cost 25 millions of dollars. The canals of Ohio 5 millions; and the canal about to be constructed by Ohio and Pennsylvania, will cost 2 millions more, making altogether 32 millions.

Population of China.—In a statistical table, published in the Canton Register, the population is calculated at 775 human beings in a square mile. In England there are only 225 on the same space.

A Prim Lady.—She looks as if she were fed through a quill; and when she opens her mouth to yawn, you would fancy that she was going to whistle.

The Cattskill Messenger says, that snow fell on the 28th ult. 20 miles from that place *twenty inches* deep on a level. Pretty winterish this for the last of April.

On the 5th inst. the ice off the pier at Buffalo, was half a mile wide.

Sperm Oil.—11,000 gallons were sold in New Bedford on Saturday and Monday last, at 84 cents, cash.

Ripe cherries and green peas are among the delicacies which garnish the dinner tables of our Charleston friends.

Captain Read has demanded from the editor of the Richmond Whig, the author of an article in that paper, charging him with cruelty towards young Wilson.

New York City.—The Board of Assistant Aldermen, by a vote of ten to five, took preliminary measures for the investment of half a million in the stock of the New York and Erie Rail Road Company.—The Board also adopted a report granting a quarter of a million for the erection, on the site of the Arsenal, of a new "Hall of Justice." They also adopted a resolution that old Bridewell shall come down.

The journey from Washington to Norfolk is now performed in fifteen hours—and the mail from the North arrives at the latter place twelve hours before it is due.

Freight is carried from Lexington to Louisville in nineteen hours.

The Bakers of Albany have advanced the price of bread *three cents* a loaf.

"*Jim Ward*," the English champion, offers to fight any man in the world for £300 a side.

The Rev. Mr. Smith, of Kentucky, last week gave a lecture before the Moral Lyceum at Lowell, in which he stated that in Kentucky more than one half of the children of the whites grew up without learning to read and write.

Subscription Books for the Northern Bank of Kentucky were opened in Philadelphia, last week, and in *3 days* fifty thousand names were subscribed! [qr.] which is twice as many as the whole number of shares. The entire subscription in all the places where books have been opened, amount to three millions of dollars. —*Boston Statesman.*

A Locomotive—Rail Road!—A gentleman in England has contrived a machine and exhibited it for a few days in the Kensington and Clapham roads, consisting of a locomotive engine, which has its own rail way. This consists of a jointed square, which revolves and carries the carriage along with it as on a wheel.

A hard hit.—The Augusta Age, in speaking of Fanny's Journal, says—"For ourselves, 'we take no interest.' Those who warmed the 'bug' into activity must take care of the bite."

"Heads I win—tails you lose." A bundle of raccoon skins were lately sold to a gentleman of St Louis. On opening the bundle, he found that they were about half "possum skins, with raccoon tails tied to them.

[illegible] in N. York for the stock of the [illegible] an excess of half a million over the capital. [illegible] books were also opened in Kings, Queens and [illegible] counties, where it is supposed that upwards of half a million more of stock will be subscribed.

Mr. G. A. Hoskins is about publishing his travels in Ethiopia, above the second cataract of the Nile. It will be an expensive work, for it will have a map and ninety illustrations from drawings finished on the spot, by the author and an artist in his employ.

The editor of the London Times comments upon Mr. Calhoun's report on Executive patronage under the very erroneous opinion that all our state officers, from the Governor down, are paid by the President of the United States!

ENGLISH BULL.—Our contemporary, the *Mirror*, last Saturday had a good bull, in describing Fountain's Abbey, respecting which the writer says: "On the south side *stand* seven yew-trees, all growing except *the largest* which was *blown down* many years ago.—*London Paper.*

"*Stand from Under.*"—One day last week, at the ledge on the line of the rail road in Canton, where the workmen are engaged in blasting, a detached portion of a rock, weighing some 5 or 600 lbs. was thrown into the air, and fell upon a new building forcing its way through the roof and into the cellar. A lady and two children, had but a moment before left the spot where it fell, and were thus saved.—*Dedham Pat.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—The most destructive fire that has occurred in this city for many years, broke out about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the carpenter's shop of Messrs Smith & Stetson, in Blackstone street, and before the alarm was fully given, three or four adjoining shops were wrapt in flames. The wind was very high at the time, and most of the buildings in that vicinity being of wood, the fire raged tremendously, and in the course of two hours, before it could be subdued, the two squares extending from Hanover down Blackstone street to the Mechanics' Inn, corner of Cross, thence up Cross st. to Salem, and along that to Hanover street, were laid in ruins.—*Boston Transcript.*

Virginia Jurors.—The manner of forming Juries in Virginia is very singular, and is, we believe, practiced in that state alone. On the morning of the court day, the sheriff of the county takes his stand before the court house with paper and pencil, and every man who comes within his view is immediately booked, and if he attempts to escape is informed that his name is down and he must serve. No matter if the poor wight has just escaped from a journey, or be just from a county fifty or a hundred miles off, serve he must, and that too the whole day, without dinner or refreshment, and what is still more grevous, without pay.

A correspondent of the Portland Courier gives the following definitions of some of the names given by the Indians to American rivers and lakes: "Ocmulgee—*boiling, bubbling water.* Wetumpkah, the name of the falls of the Chattahoochee, *rolling, or troubled waters.* Fallulah, the name of a fall where the water pours over a precipice of some hundred feet, *awful terrible.* Allegheny, *clear water.* Ohio, *most beautiful of rivers.*—Canandagua, *place of rest.* Schenectady, *over the plain.* Connecticut, *long river.* Winnipiseogee, *the smile of the Great Spirit.*"

Female Emigration.—A company of young ladies are about to leave Northampton for the great West, where females are scarce and husbands plenty. They go under the protection of a gentleman, and the Editor of the Northampton Courier,—an incorrigible old bachelor,—seems inclined to make a spec by the circumstance, generously offering "for sixpence apiece to insure them husbands."

NOT BAD.—The speculating mania rages in New York as well as hereabouts. The other day, after the extravagant rise of stocks, and immense sales had taken place at the Board, it was suggested that their room was not half large enough to accommodate their numbers, and that a larger place must be procured, one of the gentlemen said he understood there were "excellent accommodations at the *Lunatic Asylum*!"—*Boston Traveller.*

The gold fever which lately prevailed in Virginia has been followed, as are most such fevers, with the chill of disappointment. Most of the works are abandoned, and that too after the expenditure of hundreds of dollars.

A London paper says that the attorney General of one of the colonies, it is reported, lately advised the *executor* of a *deceased* lady to bring an action against the *heir* of a *deceased* gentleman for a breach of promise of marriage, which he did, and £200 damages were awarded to the representatives of the deserted fair one.

Atrocious Villainy.—A barn belonging to Mr. Henry Cheesebrough of Onondago Hollow, with about ten tons of hay, was set fire to and burnt down a few nights since by an incendiary. Mr. Cheesebrough seems to have been the victim of the reiterated malice of some unknown scoundrel, for a while past—three of his horses having lately been shorn of their manes and tails—about fifty dollars worth of linen, washed and hung out to dry had been cut in strings; his windows broken, and divers other enormities committed. These continued depredations had created considerable excitement in the neighborhood, but no clue had been obtained to a discovery of the perpetrator.

The Susquehanna navigated by Steam.—The new steamboat Susquehanna arrived at Wilkesbarre a few days since from Owego, and was received "amidst the general acclamation of the citizens." The Wilkesbarre Democrat says—

She made her first trip to this place, a distance of about 130 miles, in ten hours, without a [illegible] of new machinery. Captain Toby, who built the boat, commanded her in her first voyage, and several citizens of Owego, and of the intermediate villages, accompanied. On Friday she returned, and marched up the rapid current with a strength and velocity that afford a reasonable belief of her entire success. She is designed, as we are informed, both for passengers and for towing, and should she answer present expectation, will be of great advantage to the business of this Valley.

There is a newspaper war raging at Rochester between Professor Sim and Doctor Kelsey, the former a lecturer on Phrenology, and the latter an unbeliever in that science. The controversy grew out of a hoax played off upon the Professor by the Doctor, who induced some respectable young men to be locked up in jail and submit their heads to a Phrenological examination, as convicts. The Phrenologist detected all sorts of rascally bumps upon the heads of these constructive criminals. The *Doctor*, therefore, is likely to get the best of the controversy. But the *Professor* revenges himself by insisting that some of the amateur criminals may yet find themselves in jail when it will not be so convenient for them to escape! —*Albany Journal.*

Almost a Catastrophe.—The servants in one of our hotels, says the Boston Transcript, were roused the other night by the violent ringing of a chamber bell. On going to the apartment they found the occupant, a transient border in the house, half suffocated, and almost dead with alarm and the want of fresh air. It appeared that his chamber was lit with gas, and on retiring to bed, wishing to extinguish the light, instead of shutting off the gas by closing the valve, he *blew the flame out*, leaving the gas to flow into the room. He then laid down, and being much fatigued fell immediately asleep. That he escaped suffocation is almost miraculous.

The last of the Cock'd Hats.—The venerable and Rev. Dr. Emmons—the oldest divine, we believe in the United States—is among the distinguished visitors of our city during the anniversary week. He is, we believe, upwards of ninety years of age, and appears remarkably well. He adheres to the ancient clerical usage of wearing the old-fashioned three-cornered cock'd hat; and we like him all the better for it. We regret that the clergy should ever have doffed this respectable description of beaver.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Foreign Summary.

A French chymist states that the phosphate of ammonia is a preventive against fire; that a piece of muslin dipped in a solution of this salt, after having been dried, will not catch fire when exposed to the flame of a candle. The muslin at first becomes black and is then reddened, but there is no appearance of flame.

In England 26 prelates administer to about six millions out of a population of eleven millions.

In Ireland 18 prelates administer to about half a million, out of a population exceeding seven millions, of which six millions are Roman catholics.

In England several bishops receiving only £2000 or 3000 a year.

In Ireland none receive less than 4000 and some £15000.

It is said that Sir Walter Scott, baronet, of the 15th Hussars, son and heir of the renowned man of that name, is an ignorant coxcomb, and boasts of never having read his father's works!

Among the Athenians, under a law of Solon, any magistrate who became intoxicated was put to death.

A healthy old gentleman was once asked by the King what physician & apothecary he made use of to look so well at this time of life?—"Sire," replied the gentleman, "my physician has always been a *horse*, and my apothecary an *ass*."

In some parts of Bokhara the people shoe their horses with the antlers of the mountain deer. They form the horn in a suitable shape, and fix it on the hoof with iron pins, never renewing it till fairly worn out.

Beware of Red Wafers.—The London Lancet mentions a curious case, in which a Secretary of a public institution was twice attacked with a very violent fit of salivation, so as to render medical aid indispensable, from his having watered 500 circulars which he had wetted in his mouth.

Perfectly Satisfied.—A duel was fought on Saturday week, near Dublin, between Mr. M'Cabe, of Rutland square, and Mr. Pomeroy, of Cork. Mr. P's ball broke the ramrod of Mr. M's pistol, and Mr. M's pistol missed fire. Mr. Gyles, his second, insisted on a second shot—which Mr. P. granted—when Mr. M. missed, Mr. P. then insisted on an exchange of shots with Mr. Gyles, for requiring a second shot, contrary to the laws of duelling. Mr. Gyles consented—missed his man, but received the balls of Mr. P's pistol in the "gluteus maximus muscle," a flesh wound of no great importance. After which, says the Irish account, *all went off perfectly satisfied!*" Mr. G. would have been more "perfectly satisfied," perhaps, had his friend M.'s pistol "gone off" in a more satisfactory way in the first instance.

A criminal cause, hitherto unparalleled in the judicial annals of Germany, has been just brought to an issue by the court of Assizes at Mentz. Two women, [illegible] in May, 1830; [illegible] in 1831 [illegible] 1833, the husband of the other prisoner, who was her accomplice. All these crimes were committed with so much address that no one of the first seven deaths excited suspicion, and the last could not have been legally proved if the perpetrator had not in a fit of melancholy acknowledged the commission of the crimes, in consequence of a phantom having appeared, urging her to make a confession. The prisoners were condemned to death. Margueret Jorger will, as a parricide, have her hand cut off previously to execution.

Steamers to New York.—We understand that Dr. Church, of this town, has recently proceeded to Liverpool with models of his engine and boiler, for the purpose of submitting them to several eminent practical engineers of that place; and we are informed that so decided is the opinion there of their applicability to marine purposes, that a company is in course of formation to establish a line of steam packets, to be worked by them between that port and New York, and that it is confidently expected the passage will be made in ten or twelve days.—*Birmingham Gaz.*

Longevity.—Five blacksmiths live within 9 miles of each other, near Corwen, Merionethshire, whose ages amount to 415 years. Three are brothers, and four have the same surnames: one has lived 84 years in the same house, and was never away from it a week in his life. A pony, said to be of the extraordinary age of 45 years, is the venerable friend of one of these Cambrian patriarchs.

An Ancient Greek Prince, who wished to convey to an ally a message he dared not trust to paper, is said to have written the communication with an indelible stain upon the shaved head of a trusty slave, who, when his hair was sufficiently grown to hide the letters, was forthwith despatched on his embassy.

The population of Rome is said to be 147,000. There are in the city 64 churches, 31,800 families, 30 bishops, 1450 priests, 2000 monks and friars, 1500 nuns. Paris and London are much larger; but the portion of priests, and ecclesiastics is much less.

The first charter by which tithes were granted in England, was made by Ethelwolf, king of the West Saxons, A. D. 845. So that the English nation have been saddled with the most oppressive burden for nearly a thousand years.

An Heiress.—The Marchioness of Londonderry, was a Miss Vane, worth £80,000 per annum. She is said to be one of the handsomest women in England.

Mr. Farraday on the 15th inst. delivered a lecture on pens at the Royal Institution. After a brief narration of the production of quills, and their conversion into pens, he proceeded to describe the invention and manufacture of metallic pens. The process of their construction was beautifully illustrated by the exhibition of an ingenious apparatus. Mr. Farraday said that originally the cost price of a gross of steel pens was 70s.; they have since been made at Birmingham at as low a rate as 4s. per gross. The quantity of steel annually used in the manufacture of pens amounts to 120 tons, each ton producing 1,900,000 pens. France and America have attempted to produce pens of a similar construction, but have never been able to attain that degree of excellence which our artists have acquired.

SUMMARY JUSTICE.—A baker at Tunis, having been accused of selling bread short of weight, the Kaed or Mayor, on repairing to his shop, having found the charge to be well founded, immediately, without further trial, ordered the culprit to be thrown into his own oven; adding, "I have done great good—bakers will, in future, deem it preferable to heat their ovens for bread of a proper weight than to bake themselves, of whatever weight they may chance to be."

A Madagascar Prayer.—In Flacourt's History of this Island, the following sublime prayer is said to be in use amongst the aborigines there: "O Eternal! have mercy upon me because I am passing away—O Infinite! because I am but a speck—O Most Mighty! because I am weak—O Source of Life! because I draw nigh to the grave—O Omniscient! because I am in darkness—O All-bounteous! because I am poor—O All-sufficient! because I am nothing."

Public Speaking.—"I never," says Pope, "could speak in public. And I don't believe, if it was a set thing, I could give an account of any story to twelve friends together, though I could tell it to any three of them with the greatest pleasure.—When I appeared for the Bishop of Rochester on his trial, though I had not ten words to say, and that on a plain point, (how that Bishop spent his time when I was with him at Bromley,) I made two or three blunders in it, notwithstanding the first row of lords, which was all I could see, were mostly of my acquaintance."

Defiance to Disease.—My time has been almost divided between my saddle and my bed. I never knew what it was to be fatigued when I lived temperately and went early to rest. Such a life bade defiance to disease. A celebrated physician of the last century used to prescribe it to his patients. "Live," said he, "in a saddle." That riding is the most wholesome of all exercises I have little doubt. Despite all the vile stuff that finds its road down his throat, who ever heard of a bilious position?—*Nimrod's "Hunting Tour."*

Professor Silliman has been giving a popular and very interesting course of lectures on Geology, at Boston. His competency to that task no one can question; but it is not every one who possesses, as he does, sufficient taste and literary qualifications to make a scientific subject fascinating to a popular auditory. Speaking of volcanoes, the Professor stated some striking [illegible]

He spoke of the earthquake at Caraccas, and on the recent eruption in the bay of Honduras—of the mountains of Quito, and the whole chain of the Andes, which are capped with porphyry, trap and basalt, and supposed that there was no doubt that the whole range, from Terra del Fuego, or *Land of Fire*, was a continued range of volcanoes. He then alluded to the islands in the Pacific, all of which are volcanic, *the bed of that vast ocean probably resting on arches of fire*; the volcanoes being merely the *chimnies*, or the place of exit, for the fire and smoke in the interior of the earth. The number of volcanoes known to be in actual existence is upwards of three hundred! In Mexico, in 1759, a region of country, upwards of seventy miles in extent, rose by volcanic action, several hundred feet, and a mountain was formed in the centre of about 1700 feet in height—which, fifty years afterwards, when Humboldt visited the spot, was found to be hot and smoking.

The surface of the earth therefore is nothing but a crust of *frozen lava*! The earth was probably a red hot ball; the surface of which is now congealed. Its figure that of an oblate spheroid shows that it was of a nature soft and yielding. That the sun is now a red hot ball, and the dark spots on its surface may be the commencement of congelation. In the course of time, the whole surface may become congealed, and the earth will thus be deprived of the source of external light and heat!

TOO CAREFUL.—A few days since, an old man called at the Bank of the U. States and took away a bag containing a thousand Spanish pillar dollars, which bag and dollars he deposited for safe keeping seventeen years ago. At the time the deposit was made, the Cashier urged that he should be allowed to loan the money on bond and mortgage. But the man said he believed it would be safe in the vault of the Bank. It has been safe, for the old man finds his bag and dollars just as he left them; but if he had permitted the money to be used, it would have been quite as safe, and the Cashier remarked that he should in that case have had full *four thousand dollars* to pay him. The old man has now screwed up his resolution and parted with his long loved dollars, at two per cent premium. —*N. Y. Jour of Com.*

A Love Letter from a Tailor to a Mantuamaker.

REMNANT OF MY HOPES:—May I be *ripped* from the *borders* of your esteem, and never *buttoned* to the *loop* of your kindness, but I am strongly *seamed* to the *hem* of your beauty; may I never lose a *thimble* full of your favor, but you have so *entangled* the *thread* of my understanding with that pretty *outside* of yours, that I am stark mad to be your * * * * * Ods *Bodkins!* I am surely yours every *stitch* of me. Wherever you go you are my *north*, and my *needle* follows you; *blunt* not, therefore, the point of my endeavors, but let me *baste* myself to your kindness, that I may set the *tighter* to your affections: I love you beyond *measure*, but yet it is so hard to *cabbage* one sweet look from you that I almost despair of having enough to *finish my suit.*

Pray put a favorable construction on this, and for the same I shall always sit *cross legged* for your sake, being my dearest little *flounce.* Yours, P. S.

LONDON AND PARISIAN FASHIONS.

BALL DRESS.—Robe of pink *tulle* worn over a slip of pink *poult de soie.* The robe fastened up on one side to the height of the knee, by a bunch of roses. *Corsage drapé.* Sleeves with triple *sabots*, ornamented on the shoulders with bouquets of roses.

We have already mentioned that black has been much in fashion during the present winter in Paris. At the opera many ladies have worn black turbans, intermingled with ornaments of gold and jewellery. They are very becoming to some faces; but they must be considered rather as a *fantasie* than a fashion.

Small caps are very generally worn in evening dress. They are frequently made of a mixture of thread lace, and blonde. *Tulle grec* is also a favourite material. These caps have no other trimming in front than a large *bouillon* supported by *coques* of ribbon and small flowers. For morning dress coloured ribbons are prefered to white.

A sort of *coiffure*, something between the turban and the cap, consists of merely a caul of *tulle* or *blonde*, in front of which are placed two large *bouillons* resembling the folds of a turban. Across the forehead is a piece of lace with a narrow edging sewed to it; the lace *brides*, trimmed on each side with edging, complete this *coiffure*, which has almost the appearance of a turban *à la juive.*

The dress worn by the Countess Flahault a few evenings ago at the Opera in Paris, was greatly admired. Her turban was of white gauze, the folds in front being richly ornamented with *rivières* of diamonds. This elegant head-dress was worn with a robe of white *repe* silk, and a scarf of white crape, richly embroidered with gold.

For the promenade nothing is more fashionable than dresses of velvet or satin. A very elegant costume consists of a dress of black velvet, with large pelerines of the same, trimmed with black blonde. A bonnet of pink satin, trimmed with black velvet, and a large demi-veil of black blonde.

The following is a very elegant carriage costume: —Dress of pearl-grey *repe*, with a *pelerine* of the same, trimmed with swansdown. A white satin bonnet, trimmed with three white feathers.—*April 1.*

[illegible] Journal.

In this [illegible] occurred to an only son of Mr. A. C. [illegible] of Groton, Tompkins county, which for [illegible] result is almost without a parallel. The circumstances were as follows:—Mr. Marsh, while [illegible] from his house to his barn, a distance of eight or ten rods, noticed his little son, about twenty [illegible] near the well at play; but on returning and not seeing the child, he supposed he had gone into the house. On making inquiry he found that the child had not been in the house for some time, and the painful suspicion occurred to him that the child might have fallen into the well. He hastened in search, with feelings which none but a parent can duly appreciate, and soon discovered the dreadful certainty. The child had stepped upon the end of a loose board, and was precipitated to the bottom of the well, a distance of thirty-nine feet; there being but about three feet water in the well at the time, it could have relieved the force of the fall but in a small degree.—Mr. Marsh with a presence of mind which too often forsakes men in the moment of danger, prepared instantly to descend; but here he was interrupted by the boards over the mouth of the well being so firmly fastened as to resist the utmost force of his hands to remove them. The object was, after some minutes delay, effected by prying up and splitting off a piece at a time (so firmly were they nailed) until an opening was made sufficient to admit him to pass, when he hastened down in search of the body of his son, supposing that the fall must have produced instant death. He discovered the child by its clothing near the top of the water. He seized it and immediately commenced, with an aching heart, to ascend with it in his arms, though in a debilitated state of health from frequent attacks of asthma, had accomplished nearly half the distance, when he perceived the feeble grasp of his child. At this moment he found himself beginning to fail, and had nearly lost his hold. He called to those at the top of the well, and informed them that his child was not dead, and requested help, when one of his neighbors descended, and passing the child from one to another, soon restored the still apparently lifeless body to its anxious mother. Medical aid was immediately called, which together with the assiduous care of its anxious parents, soon restored the little sufferer to a state of consciousness. The next morning no traces could be discovered in the child of the accident having occurred, other than two or three small bruises on the head.

NEW YORK CANALS.—We take the following account of the New York Canals completed, from Williams's Register for 1835.

Name.	Length.	Cost.	Tolls in 1834.
Erie Canal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Champlain Canal	64	1,179,81 [illegible]	[illegible]
Glen's Fall Feeder	12		
Oswego Canal	38	565,437 [illegible]	[illegible]
Cayuga & Seneca do.	23	236,804 74	[illegible]
Chemung Canal	23	343,130 [illegible]	[illegible]
Navigable Feeder	16		
Crooked Lake Canal	8	136,331 [illegible]	[illegible]
	543	$11,[illegible]	$1,[illegible]
Navigable Ponds and Feeders			
Total	[illegible] miles of canal navigation Completed and owned by the State. Average cost per mile, about [illegible]		

SINGULAR EARTHQUAKE.—A singular earthquake was lately experienced at Reedstown, Union District. It had been felt for ten successive days at that place, nine in the immediate vicinity. The shocks were such as to shake the goods out of the shelves in the stores, and were accompanied by a rumbling explosion like the "voice of muffled drums."—The families residing had all removed except one The shocks were not felt, nor the noise heard for more than three or four miles, but within that distance were very perceptible. —*So. Baptist.*

We have been informed by a friend that the noise still continues to be heard: and it can be distinctly heard at the distance of five miles.—*Ed. Christian (Columbia) Herald.*

PHILADELPHIA PRICES OF STOCKS.

Corrected for the Saturday Evening Post.

MAY 20, 1835.

	Redeemable.	Am. P'd	Offered.	Asked.	Remarks.	
Loans.						
County,	1860	100	104¼	106½	1st July & 1st Jan.	
Philadelphia 6 per cents.	1840	100	108½			
	1843	100		110		
Do. 5 per cent.	1840	100	104	105½		
	1846	100	104½	105		
Do. 5 per cent.	1850	100	106½	107		
	1863	100	107	108		
Pennsylvania 5 per cts.	1839	100	104	105	Half yearly 1st Feb'y. & 1st Aug	
	1841	100	105	106		
	1846	100	106	107½		
	1850	100	106½	108		
	1853	100	109½	110½		
	1854	100	110½	111		
	1856	100	109	109½		
	1858	100	109	109½		
	1860	100	109½	109¾		
	1861	100	109½	110		
	1862	100	110	111		
Ohio 6 per cents.	1850	100	114	115		
New Orleans do.	1850	100	114½	118		
Bank Stocks.					Last 6 mos. dividend.	
United States,		100	113	113½	Jan.	3½
North America,		400	453	460	Jan.	3
Pennsylvania,		400	520	530	Jan.	3½
Philadelphia,		100	109½	110½	Nov.	3
Trenton		30	37	41	Jan.	4
Mer.& Manu. bk. Trenton		10	14½	15		
Farmers and Mechanics,		50	67	68	May	4
Camden,		50	53½	54	April	3
Commercial,		50	68	69½	May	4½
Mechanics',		35	67½	68	May	6
Northern Liberties,		25	56½	56½	Nov.	6
Schuylkill,		50	61½	62	Nov.	3½
Germantown,		50	59		Nov.	3
Southwark,		50	74½	80	Nov.	6
Kensington,		50	75	77	Nov.	5
Penn Township,		50	78	79	Nov.	4½
Girard,		50	65¼	65½	Nov.	4
Western,		50	61½	62	May	3
Manufac's & Mechanics',		50	68	71½	May	4
Moyamensing Bank,		25	46½	47	May	4
Farmers' b'k of Bucks co.		15			Nov.	4
Doylestown		15	24½	25¼	Nov.	4
Miners b'k of Pottsville,		50	53	48½	Nov.	0
Commercial Bank of Cincinnati,		100	109½	109¾	Jan.	4
Franklin bank Cincinnati		100	111	115	Jan.	4
Lafayette bk. of Cincin.		75	79¾	81½		
Mer. & Ma's Bk. Pitts'g.		50	60½	61½	May	4
N. Orleans Canal Bank,		100	111	112	Dec.	0
N. O. City Bank,		100	110	111	Sept.	4
N. O. Commercial do		50	57½	58	Jan.	4
N. O. Mechs. & Trads. do.		50	54½	55¼	Jan.	4
Louisiana		100	131	135	July	4
Union Bank, Tennessee,		50	69	69¾	Jan.	4
Planters Bank Tennessee		40	53½	53½	Dec.	4½
Louisville,		100	113½	114	Jan.	5
Bank of Kentucky.		30	34¾	34½		
Planters, at Natchez,		100	126	126½	Jan.	5
Agricultural do.		100	130	132	Jan.	5
Insurance Stocks.						
North America,		10	13	14½	Jan.	3
Pennsylvania,		400	490	520	Feb.	4
Philadelphia,		50	65	70	Dec.	3
Union,		60	72	74½	Jan.	5
Delaware,		40	46	47	Dec.	3
Phenix,		80	90		Dec.	4
United States,		25	75		Dec.	10
Marine,		60	75		Jan.	5
Atlantic,		60	64	65	Jan.	5
American,		25	32	35	Jan.	5
Pennsyl'a Life Insurance,		50	62	64	Jan.	3
American Fire Insurance,		100	142	150	Oct.	5
Pennsyl'a Fire Insurance,		50	74	87	Sept.	4
Franklin Fire Insurance,		100	120	128	Oct.	4
County Fire Insurance		50	56	57	Jan.	3
Southwark Fire Insur.		50	53½	53½		
Turnpike Stocks.						
Lancaster Turnpike,		300	90	100	Jan.	0
Germantown do.		100	40	45	Nov.	1
Springhouse do.		100	75	90	May	3
Willow Grove do.		100	75	90	Nov.	3
Bristol do.		100	15	30	Nov.	75 cts.
Bridge Stocks.						
Permanent Bridge,		10	13	14	Jan.	4
Trenton do.		80	35	80	Ap $1 50 pr sh	
Lancaster and Schuylkill,		50				
Canal Stocks.						
Schuylkill Navigation, Shs		50	144	145	Feb.	6½
Do. loans, 5	1845	100	100	102		
Do. do.	1855	100	104	105		
Do. do. 5½	1837	100	100	102½		
Lehigh Coal and Navig'n,		50		87½	Jan.	4½
Do. loan, 6	1838	100	101½	102		
Do. do. 6	1839	100	102½	103		
Do. do. 6	1844	100	106			
Do. do. 5	1840	100	93	98½		
Union Canal, shares		200	195	200		
Do. loan,	1836	100	100½	104		
Do. do.	1840	100	108½	109		
Chesap'k. & Delaware Canal, shares		200	35			
Do. loan,	1837	100	50	73		
Do. do.	1840	100	70½			
Delaware and Hudson,		100	110	111	Dec.	0
Do. loan,		100	112			
Louisville and Portland,		100	111½	112½	Jan.	3
Convertible 6 pr. ct. loans,		100	100½	105		
Rail Road Stocks,						
N. Castle & Frenchtown,		25	37½	37½	Jan.	0
Do. loan, 5½ per ct.		100	95			
Wilmington & Sus. R. R.		5	6½	7½		
Camden & Amboy, shares.		100	143	145	Jan.	3
Do. loan 6's, 1863						
Danville and P. shares		50		42		
Norristown do.		50	58½	59½		none
Do. 6 per cent. loan,		100	56	57		
Westchester do.		50	47½	49½		
Minehill do.		50	59	65		none
N. L. & Penn. Tp. do.		35	43	44½		
West Philada. R. R.		5	5	6½		
Philada. & Trenton do		100	102	104		
Reading Rail-road,		5	6	7½		
Miscellaneous Stocks						
North America Coal Co.		25	15	20	Jan.	4
Steam Bt. Ste. Columb's		100				none
Do. do. Balt. People's		20				
Exchange Stock,		100	65	70		
Arcade,		100	45	56	Jan. $1 pr. sh	
Theatres—Chesnut st.		600	575	622	" $30 per sh	
——— Walnut st.		200	74	184½	Mar.	12
——— Arch, street,		500	324	400		

Philadelphia Prices C…

Corrected for the Saturday Evening Post, by …

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 22, …

[illegible]

ATKINSON'S SATU… EVENING PO…

PHILADELPHI…

Saturday, May 23, 1…

Look at the Terms on the l… There has been no change in them for ma…

Mr. William B. Dunn, has been app… our collectors for the city and vicinity, in … James S. Farmer, resigned.

Our friends at the following named pla… tioned against paying subscriptions, &c … agents, as they neglect or refuse to make … of the sums they have collected.

Mobile, Alabama, late agent, John F. …
Ellicott's Mills, Md. late agent, S. S P…
Troy, Missouri, late agent, John S. B…
Smokey Ordinary, Virginia, Edw. C. …

The Postmaster at Churchville, Va. po… that a paper which has been addre… Dobbins, at his office for about 18 month… taken up, and that no such person is kn… He has our thanks for the prompt inform…

The advertisement of a Mr. Devalla… ing his intention, on Monday last, to … fire from the top of a three story h… ground, in the vicinity of Third and Que… acted, at the time and place, a great c… women, children and idlers. The … in the wire—the adventurer having by … his body fastened himself to the wire—w… stuck fast midway, and found himself … backward or forward. In this dilemma … as most perilous, and after struggli… ue, he was released by the spectators. … lous affair altogether, has not been … ty for some time.

On the same day, Mr. Wise was to … a balloon, but this also proved a failu… hat when the balloon was nearly inflat… sposed person sprinkled aqua fortis o… hich caused holes and let out the gas. … ors dispersed without a riot.

Mr. Glenn, 84 South Third street, has … excellent quality of Bear's oil, purified … res, which has been found of great … erving and beautifying the hair. Str… an be adduced in favour of this articl… whose heads evidence symptoms of ba… ve it a trial.

A correspondent requests us to say, … those who own valuable dogs, that t… mmenced operations on May 1st. … ires, that all dogs found in the street… wire basket muzzle.

The construction of a Rail-road fro… Marietta, to intersect the Pennsylv… so as to avoid the incline plane at Co… contemplation. The route, comme… le north east from Columbia, to th… arietta, a distance of four miles, has b… d the road can be constructed, it is be… moderate expense. Marietta has a… cellent landing on the Susquehanna … uction of this road, it is confidentl… terially facilitate the business op… ce. A grant for the road has been … e legislature, and a portion of the sto… offered for sale in this city.

OFFICES FOR LIFE.—The brief rema… ne weeks since, in relation to the va… n in this state, on the subject of a… end the Constitution, seem to have … h much interest, by at least one … e individual alluded to, furnished an … r the signature of "A Constitutiona… e we published, with an observatio… n, appended. The writer denied th… the friends of reform, and asserted … on recognises no *office for life*, in … ascology of the Constitution, in r… pointment of judges, magistrates, … *d behaviour*." To this we replied, … remember, that we considered th… en "offices for life" and "offices d… our," a very slight one, and desi… t any individual from serving in … *life*, but merely as a check upon … oration of character in a magistr… ntment. In all cases where the… -administration of justice, upon … strate, sufficiently palpable to arr… the Legislature or Governor, the… ally for life, and upon this matter … e cannot be two opinions.

"A Constitutionalist," however, t… remarks, and has published a rej… ns of the Sentinel, amounting, … ation of his views as published in th… instant. He complains of the lib… nding our own observations to … , and deems such a course co… h a complaint, coming from one w… or himself, strikes us as being not… ry, as the individual must be full… ctice is universally recognised … s. It would be indeed singular, … could arise, under which it would … ist for the conductor of a newsp… disapprobation of the opinions of … dent.

… relation to the point at issue b… tionalist" and the friends of ref… in that we feel much less anxiet… city alderman, has already evinc… d to offices for life, or officers d… r without a term—if the alder… ae—not with the view of having … office, and ourself elected—but b… e the appointment of magistrat… or by the people, to be more in … spirit of our national governmen… liable to abuse, and because it g… ght of choosing their own rul… port of a convention is a matter … Constitutionalist" we fear it is a … uppose that measure—hence it … agree in opinion.

… relation to the charge made by … ," that the Post is about to ta… allegation, coming from such a … ll for a serious denial. The q… the Constitution, as the writer … party character, inasmuch as th… d and opposed by men of all pa… y none as an exclusive party m… ded insinuations only betray ea… gument, upon the part of those …

Philadelphia Prices Current.

Corrected for the Saturday Evening Post, by Robt. T. Bicknell, publisher of the Reporter, Counterfeit Detector, and Prices Current.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1835.

ASHES	cwt	4 90	5 00	New Orleans,	[illegible]
Pot,		6 20	7 00	Sugar-house,	[illegible]
Pearl,				do. N. York,	47
BUTTER				do. Philad.	48
Fub. lb		11	12½	do. Steam,	48
Extra No. 1		10	11	Trinidad,	31
No. 1		10	11	Porto Rico,	31
No. 2		8	9½	English French Isl.	23
COAL				Hav. & Matanzas,	16
Lehigh, ton		4 25	4 75	MACKEREL	
Schuylkill,		4 50	4 75	No. 1, bbl	7 37½ 7 50
COFFEE..Duty free				No. 2,	6 87½ 7 00
Java,		13½	14	No. 3,	5 00 5 87½
St. Domingo,		11	12½	OIL	
Porto Rico,		12	13	Linseed, Am. from store,	1 12
Cuba,		11½	13½	do. Dutch,	1 [illegible]
Maracaibo		11	12½	Whale, gal.	40
Laguira,		12½	13½	Sperm. winter,	1 10 1 [illegible]
Jamaica,				do. summer,	[illegible]
Rio,		12¼	13½	PLASTER PARIS	
COTTON..Duty 3 cts per lb.				In Delaware, ton	3 37
Louisiana,		19	22½	In Schuylkill,	3 37
Mobile,		18½	20	SEEDS	
N. Ala. and Ten.		17½	19½	Clover, bush	3 25 4 50
S. C. and Geo.		18½	19½	Flaxseed, rough	2 00
N. C. and Va.		18½	19½	do. clean, cask	
FREIGHTS				Timothy, hhds	1 50 2 75
To Pittsburgh, per canal, 100 lbs		1 12½	1 37½	Herds, bush	
Wheeling, pr wag.				Orchard grass,	2 00
FLOUR and MEAL				WHISKEY	
Superfine, bbl		5 87½	6 00	Rye, in bbls.	35
Fine,		5 75	5 87½	do. hhds	33½
Rye,		4 50	4 62½	do. from wagons	
Middling,				WOOL	
Corn meal,			4 00	Prime, Saxony fleece lb.	[illegible]
do. in hhds.		7 00		Am. wash. full bl'd,	[illegible]
GRAIN				do. ¾ blood,	[illegible]
Rye, Pennsylv.		[illegible]	[illegible]	do. ½ blood,	[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MOLASSES					[illegible]

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA:

Saturday, May 23, 1835.

☞ Look at the Terms on the last page— *There has been no change in them for many years past*

☞ Mr. William B. Dunn, has been appointed one of our collectors for the city and vicinity, in the place of James S. Farmer, resigned.

Our friends at the following named places, are cautioned against paying subscriptions, &c. to the late agents, as they neglect or refuse to make any returns of the sums they have collected.

Mobile, Alabama, late agent, John F. Pagles.
Ellicott's Mills, Md. late agent, S. S. Palmer.
Troy, Missouri, late agent, John S. Besser.
Smokey Ordinary, Virginia, Edw. C. Smith.

The Postmaster at Churchville, Va. politely informs us that a paper which has been addressed to Wm. Dobbins, at his office for about 18 months past is not taken up, and that no such person is known there.—He has our thanks for the prompt information.

The advertisement of a Mr. Devallance, announcing his intention, on Monday last, to descend on a wire from the top of a three story house to the ground, in the vicinity of Third and Queen streets, attracted, at the time and place, a great crowd of old women, children and idlers. The attempt to descend on the wire—the adventurer having by a belt around his body fastened himself to the wire—was made, but he stuck fast midway, and found himself unable to go backward or forward. In this dilemma his situation was most perilous, and after struggling for some time, he was released by the spectators. A more ridiculous affair altogether, has not been got up in this city for some time.

On the same day, Mr. Wise was to have ascended in a balloon, but this also proved a failure. It is said that when the balloon was nearly inflated, some evil-disposed person sprinkled aqua fortis on the muslin, which caused holes and let out the gas. The spectators dispersed without a riot.

Mr. Glenn, 84 South Third street, has for sale a very excellent quality of Bear's oil, purified by a new process, which has been found of great service in preserving and beautifying the hair. Strong testimony can be adduced in favour of this article, and persons whose heads evidence symptoms of baldness, should give it a trial.

A correspondent requests us to say, for the benefit of those who own valuable dogs, that the dog-killers commenced operations on May 1st. The law requires, that all dogs found in the street, shall have on wire basket muzzle.

The construction of a Rail-road from the borough of Marietta, to intersect the Pennsylvania Rail-road, so as to avoid the incline plane at Columbia, is now in contemplation. The route, commencing about a mile north east from Columbia, to the borough of Marietta, a distance of four miles, has been surveyed, and the road can be constructed, it is believed, at a very moderate expense. Marietta has an extensive and excellent landing on the Susquehanna, and the construction of this road, it is confidently expected, will materially facilitate the business operations of the place. A grant for the road has been obtained from the legislature, and a portion of the stock will shortly be offered for sale in this city.

Offices for life.—The brief remarks we offered some weeks since, in relation to the vote about to be taken in this state, on the subject of a convention to amend the Constitution, seem to have been perused with much interest, by at least one of our readers. The individual alluded to, furnished an article in reply, under the signature of "A Constitutionalist," which article we published, with an observation or two of our own, appended. The writer denied the position taken by the friends of reform, and asserted that the Constitution recognises no *office for life*, inasmuch as the phraseology of the Constitution, in reference to the appointment of judges, magistrates, &c. is "*during good behaviour*." To this we replied, as our readers may remember, that we considered the distinction between "offices for life" and "offices during good behaviour," a very slight one, and designed not to prevent any individual from serving in a public office for *life*, but merely as a check upon the possible deterioration of character in a magistrate after his appointment. In all cases where there is no virtual maladministration of justice, upon the part of the magistrate, sufficiently palpable to arrest the attention of the Legislature or Governor, the appointment is virtually for life, and upon this matter, we apprehend, there cannot be two opinions.

"A Constitutionalist," however, takes offence at our remarks, and has published a rejoinder in the columns of the Sentinel, amounting, exactly, to a repetition of his views as published in this paper of the 9th instant. He complains of the liberty we took in appending our own observations to his communication, and deems such a course contrary to justice. Such a complaint, coming from one who has been an editor himself, strikes us as being not a little extraordinary, as the individual must be fully aware that the practice is universally recognised by the editorial corps. It would be indeed singular, if any contingency could arise, under which it would be improper or unjust for the conductor of a newspaper to express his disapprobation of the opinions of his own correspondent.

In relation to the point at issue between "A Constitutionalist" and the friends of reform, we are very certain that we feel much less anxiety than our friend the city alderman, has already evinced. We are opposed to offices for life, or offices during good behaviour without a term—if the alderman prefers that phrase—not with the view of having him turned out of office, and ourself elected—but because we conceive the appointment of magistrates by the legislature or by the people, to be more in accordance with the spirit of our national government—because it is less liable to abuse, and because it gives to the people the right of choosing their own rulers. With us the support of a convention is a matter of principle—with "A Constitutionalist" we fear it is a matter of interest—suppose that measure—hence it is not likely we shall agree in opinion.

In relation to the charge made by "A Constitutionalist," that the Post is about to take part in politics, the allegation, coming from *such a source*, is too silly to call for a serious denial. The question of amending the Constitution, as the writer well knows, is not a party character, inasmuch as the measure is supported and opposed by men of all parties, and sustained by none as an exclusive party measure. Such unfounded insinuations only betray excessive weakness of argument, upon the part of those who make them.

The exhibition of the "Last Day of Sodom and Gomorrah," in the Saloon of the Adelphi, south Fifth street, has attracted the attention of a considerable number of our citizens. The advertisement states that the best artists in the different branches have been engaged with a view to produce a spectacle of unrivalled magnificence, and it is confidently asserted that this exhibition embraces in itself the best illusions introduced upon the stage, and the beauties of all the Panoramas and Dioramic views exhibited in this country for years past.—The warbling of birds, the gradual approach of music, the rolling and crashing of thunder, the falling of rain and pattering of hail, the whistling and howling of the wind, and rumbling of the earthquake, the crumbling fall of edifices, and the rushing rise of waters, are illusions of the very *first order*.

In addition to this exhibition, Mr. Schweighoffer performs, every evening, tricks of legerdemain and natural magic.

The Association for the Relief of Disabled Firemen, organised in this city, in November last, has now a fund rising $4,000. A similar association in Baltimore, organised about the same time, has acquired a capital rising $11,000. This fact may be cited as an illustration of the relative benevolence of the two cities.

Messrs. Evans & Caldwell, proprietors of the Chesnut street line of Omnibuses, have just received from Troy, two new vehicles, of superior finish, called the Manegua and Nonsuch. The pannels of each are ornamented with splendid paintings, and they are without doubt, the handsomest coaches of the kind in the city. Messrs. Evans and Caldwell deserve much credit for their enterprise in this business.

A prize of $500 is offered for the best comedy which shall be offered for the opening of the new American Theatre, at New Orleans. The gross receipts of the seventh night will also be given the author. A literary committee of three gentlemen will decide upon the fairest claim to the prize. Mr. Caldwell is the manager of the Theatre.

A new Theatre is about to be erected in Chatham street, New York, near the Tradesman's Bank.

LOTTERIES.

A writer in the Wilmington (Del.) Watchman, who uses the signature of *Humanitas*, is laboring with much earnestness to prove to the people of Delaware, the demoralising and baneful influence of Lotteries. We trust he will not abate his exertions until the legislature of that State interdicts the sale of Lottery tickets, under a heavy penalty. Next to the vice of drunkenness we place that of gambling in Lotteries, and the philanthropic of every state should unite in endeavouring to root out and expurgate the whole system from the country.

In a late number, *Humanitas* furnishes a statement, given by a vender, of the consequences which resulted to several extensive dealers in tickets, the testimony of which is conclusive. He says:

It appears that this man sold tickets in seven different classes during the autumn of 1831; and recorded the destination of the prizes. Let us see how much good the prizes in this lottery dispensed to their respective possessors.

"The highest prize sold by me in

Class 30 was				$50
do	31	do	do	40
do	32	do	do	12
do	11	do	do	50
do	33	do	do	300
do	34	do	do	50
do	35	do	do	100

"The first prize of 50 dollars, was sold to a black man. I never saw him after.

"The second of $40, was sold to a black man. He spent it all in tickets, and got in my debt $2 50, which he has not paid.

"The third $12, was sold to a neighbour of mine. He took the amount in Tickets and lost the whole. He never purchased of me after that.

"The fourth of $300 was sold to a journeyman baker. He drew a $1000 prize afterwards. He spent the whole $300 prize with me, and I understand, he left his employment and the city much in debt.

"The fifth, of $50, was sold to a woman who spent the whole for tickets, and more too, in less than a week.

"The sixth and seventh were sold to a young gentleman of my acquaintance. He bought more tickets than the prize came to. He drew afterwards $1000; I presume, in fact he told me he had spent every cent of it in lottery tickets.

"I am thus particular, and I am enabled to be so, from having kept a book in which all my tickets are registered, and I have invariably taken the names of purchasers, or a description of their persons. The Lottery Brokers generally do so; they are a keen set of fellows, and pretty sure not to let a person who may be so *unfortunate* as to draw a high prize escape their clutches."

The same person then goes on to state his own experience, as follows:

"I have within seven years drawn the whole of

	$10,000
Half of $24,000	12,000
Half of $5,000	2,500

and minor prizes of $1000 and downwards, to an immense amount. I have drawn at least twenty prizes of one thousand dollars each, and I am indebted for lottery tickets over $7000, without the means of paying a mill; and I believe my luck has been better than that of any other man in America, I have had tickets forced upon me by venders to the amount of $5000 in a single lottery."

Here we have an instructive lesson. Of six prize drawers, five spent all their money for *more tickets*, and some got more tickets than their money would pay for! The sixth person probably fared as badly, or worse, if the truth were known! And this is only the pecuniary part of the affair, the effect on the industry and morals of the purchasers being untold. Most probably more than one of the six ended his days in the penitentiary, a victim of drunkenness and the violated laws of his country, his family starving, his children brought up to beggary and crime; all in consequence of the *good luck* of the prize holder! An admirable commentary this on the advantages of lotteries to the poor adventurer!

THEATRICAL.

Mr. Hows took a benefit at the Chesnut street Theatre, on Monday evening, and appeared in the character of *Sheva*, a part he performs with singular success. The audience was very small, a fact by no means creditable to our play-goers, who seem to have an idea that no actor is deserving of patronage unless he is from across the water. Mr. Hows is decidedly a better performer than many foreign adventurers whose pockets have been filled with our money. The Inquirer remarks in relation to Mr. Hows, that he "may congratulate himself, and with abundant reason, upon the very favourable and flattering impressions which his professional visit has made. Accuracy in costume—great propriety, and often striking originality in his readings—a fine education, and all the great requisites of taste and judgment, combine to place him in a position of peculiar promise as an actor. As he becomes more familiar with the stage, he will enlarge his reputation. We would counsel him to extend the range of his characters. He is capable of measurable success in the personation of almost any, in the higher walks of the drama."

Miss Phillips is now fulfilling an engagement at this theatre.

Mr. Cooper and his daughter, and Mr. A. Addams are now performing at the Walnut street Theatre. They attract good houses. Addams is improving rapidly, and may unquestionably be considered as one of the first tragedians of the day. Miss Cooper's talents are highly spoken of, by those who have seen her in several characters.

From Bicknell's Reporter.

THE GIRARD SAVINGS INSTITUTION OF PHILADELPHIA.

An institution has lately been established in this city, under the above title, and will commence business in a few days at No. 32 north Second street.—It promises to be one of the most valuable institutions of the kind in Philadelphia, and numbers among those interested in it, some of our wealthiest and most reputable citizens; such men, for example, as Benj. W. Richards, Timothy Abbott, David Williamson, Armon Davis, Frederick Brown, Abraham Okie, (formerly President of the Western Bank,) and others equally entitled to confidence and respect. It is understood that Mr. Richards will be chosen President. We need not say to those acquainted with this gentleman, that such a choice would at once place the institution on a firm basis; for Mr. R. is not only known as a member of one of the most extensive mercantile houses in this city—Lippincott, Richards & Co.—But his character for probity and disinterested benevolence, is deservedly high. The capital of this institution is $300,000, divided into 15,000 shares of $20 each.

Dramatic Stars.—Two dogs, celebrated histrionic performers, named Hector and Bruin, have arrived, and *taken lodgings* in New York. One of them excels in tragedy and the other in comedy. A number of dramas have been written for them. They will shortly make their first appearance in New York. Some of our papers complain of foreign actors who come here, are pampered by our good natured public, and return to *growl* and *snarl* at us. These must have been *puppies*; the performers just arrived are full grown dogs, and no such ingratitude can be expected from them. By the way, since the *Legitimate Drama* has met with such admirable supporters, it would be well to have the Morocco Lion, the Elephant, and a few horses and monkies, introduced at the same time. A new drama might be written for their accommodation entitled "Noah's Ark," in which parts "expressly written" for them might be introduced with great effect.

CITY RAIL ROAD.

The proposed improvement of our city by means of extending the Columbia Rail-road from Broad street to the Delaware through Market, Third and Dock streets, unanimously recommended by a Board of Commissioners, is one of gigantic magnitude, and if adopted, bids fair to produce results, which will hardly be conceived by many at the first glance. We have copied entire the interesting report and hope all our citizens will give it an attentive perusal and consideration.

Report of the Commissioners

To the Councils, on the Rail Road along Market St.

The commissioners appointed under a resolution of the Select and Common Councils of Philadelphia, which directs them to "enquire into the best means of conveying merchandise between the wharves and the Broad st. rail road, whether by rail roads, Tramways, or otherwise, together with the best materials for either, and what route or routes should be adopted, and where, if any is necessary, a general depot should be established," with "an estimate of the cost of any work or improvement they may recommend" respectfully submit the following report:—

The Commissioners immediately after their appointment, took measures to collect all the information within their reach, upon the important question referred to in the resolution of Councils. They invited communications from all their fellow citizens who might feel an interest in the subject, and from the several professional Engineers resident in the city or its vicinity. They also ascertained to their own entire satisfaction, the practical results of the location of Rail-Roads through the streets of Baltimore and other cities, how far they had tended to the accommodation of trade, or had in any respect been productive of inconvenience to the public. Upon the mass of information thus brought together, a close examination of the city map, a personal inspection of all routes which have been suggested, and upon conversation which they have sought with intelligent men of all classes and occupations in the community, those opinions have been formed which they are now about to communicate.

Such is the composition of the Board, and such the novelty, importance, and intrinsic difficulty of the questions submitted, that they were not surprised to find considerable differences of sentiment among themselves, both at the onset and throughout the progress of their investigations. They are happy, however, to say that all such differences have yielded to the influence of calm discussion and accurate information, and that the recommendations which they are about to submit to the notice of Councils have been adopted with perfect unanimity. The commissioners cannot too emphatically express their conviction that some communication of the kind referred to in the resolution of Councils, is indispensably necessary to maintain the present prosperity of the city, and to secure for her the prospective benefits of those vast public improvements to which her money and her enterprise have so liberally contributed. To omit the making of such an improvement, would be to reject a rich harvest already growing upon her threshold and to build up the prosperity of the adjoining districts, at the expense of every owner of property within her borders—The considerations upon which this opinion is founded are so obvious, and they seem to be so fully appreciated by Councils, and so clearly understood by the citizens at large, that it is unnecessary to present them in detail. The Commissioners, therefore, pass to a decision of the first question referred to them, namely, the best means of conveying merchandise between the Delaware and Schuylkill wharves and Columbia Rail-Road.

The adoption of Tramways (as they are commonly called in this country) or in other words, of a road composed of long flat stones joined together and lying level with the surface of the ground, has been suggested, to avoid interference with the passage of ordinary vehicles through those streets in which the improvement may be located. Desirable as this object is, there are objections to such a road which the Commissioners regard as insuperable. The cars which now travel on the Columbia Rail-Road, could not pass upon a Tramway through the city without a very important, and in many respects most inconvenient alteration in the form of their wheels. The flanges must be widened so as to form a tire of sufficient width to pass with ease over the flat surface of the Tramway. As there is no reason to hope for such a change in the general transportation of the Rail-Roads leading to Philadelphia, it follows that if Tramways be adopted, all goods arriving in Broad street must be removed from one car to another, before they can pass through the city, and thus the advantage of the proposed communication be in a great measure neutralized. For this reason, and because the Commissioners are of opinion, that upon the plan, and by the route which they are about to recommend, no very serious obstructions to the ordinary travel will be created, they are unanimously of opinion, that a Rail-Road is the only form of improvement by which the great objects in contemplation of Councils can possibly be accomplished.

In answer to the all-important question what route or routes should be adopted for the proposed improvement, the Commissioners offer their unanimous suffrage in favour of a line commencing on the Delaware at the Drawbridge, and passing up Dock street to Third, up Third to High, up High to Broad street Rail-Road, and thence along High to Ashton street, the Schuylkill Front, to be connected hereafter with other lines along Delaware Avenue and along the Schuylkill. To some of the considerations which have induced them to form this opinion they will briefly refer.

1. The route just indicated affords greater natural facilities for the location of a Rail-Road conveniently *graded*, than any other. By the report of the City Surveyor, it appears that the ascents and descents of the east and west streets, do not exceed fourteen inches in each hundred feet, except in Walnut and Chesnut streets, and in the immediate rise from both rivers at all these streets—that near the Delaware, Dock and Spruce afford the easiest graduation for a Rail-Road, and near the Schuylkill, High street from Ashton to Broad is most uniform in its ascending grade. It appears, also, that the rise from the Delaware upon all the streets (Dock and Spruce excepted) is too precipitous for the passage of burthen cars, without the use of fixed machinery, or the uncertain and dangerous expedient of brakes or clogs.—The descent of High street, from its summit at Broad to the intersection of Delaware Fourth street is, with one trifling exception, less than twelve inches in the hundred feet; from Fourth to Third there is a rise of seventeen inches in the hundred feet; along Third to Dock the descent is about fourteen inches in one hundred feet, and along Dock from Third to the Drawbridge landing the descent is only eleven feet in about two thousand feet.—A careful comparison of these grades with those of any other line which can be indicated from east to west, will fully justify the preference which the Commissioners have expressed on the score of natural facility.

2. The route recommended by the Commissioners will afford greater accommodations to the trade passing along it, than any other which can be devised. The great width of Market and Dock streets admits of the laying of four tracks without inconvenience or crowding, and of all necessary arrangements for turn-outs, at each place along the line where it may be desirable to deposite property. It is doubtful whether on any other of the East and West streets such lateral facilities could be afforded, and whether the benefit of the improvement would not be in a great measure confined to the Delaware end of the line. This capacity to diffuse its benefits over a considerable extent of the city, has been deemed by the Commissioners a most important advantage—nor could they close their eyes to the fact, that the vacant space at the drawbridge affords the only ground within the limits of the city, where a rail-road track passing from West to East, can be conveniently and properly curved into the contemplated Avenue along the Delaware front. This Avenue when completed will have a spacious entrance with an easy graduation into Dock street, and the revolving platforms which would be necessary in any other situation, may be dispensed with.

3. A Rail Road upon the route recommended will interfere less than any other with the convenience of private dwellings, and with private travel. Throughout its whole length, there are very few buildings which are not occupied wholly or in part for purposes of trade, and which would not be directly accommodated in the way of such trade. In this respect none of the East and West streets are similarly situated with Market st. As to the travel on Market street, it is chiefly of that sort which the Rail Road would better accommodate, or which under the arrangements resulting from its construction, would naturally take a different direction.

4. Another consideration which has had great weight with the Commissioners is, that the route by Market, Third and Dock streets, will abundantly accommodate that portion of the City, which heretofore has been connected with the Western business, and in which property has become valuable in consequence of that connection. They deem it impolitic suddenly to change the great channels of business, so as to enhance the value of property in one part of a City, at the expense of another, and unjust to do so without great necessity. In the present instance they believe there is no plausible pretext for such a change.

It is impracticable for the Commissioners within the proper limits of a report, to do more than sketch the views by which they have been governed in the selection of a route. They are of a kind, however, to require little explanation, as they will readily occur to any practical mind when once directed to the subject.

Among the plans which have been suggested for the construction of the Rail Road, the Committee prefer that recommended in the able communication from W. Strickland, Esq., civil Engineer, a copy of which accompanies this report. He proposes to curve the Broad street Rail Road in High street with four separate tracks, two tracks six feet apart on the centre or crown of the street, and one track within five feet of the present curb-stone on each side of the way—that the foot pavements be increased five feet in width, and that in every square there be a turn out from the tracks in the centre, to those near the curb-stones on each side—or, in other words, branch tracks from the right and left on each side of the central railways; that wrought iron edge rails of the common construction be used, fixed by chains upon stone blocks three feet apart, the top of the rail being *flush* with the surface of the pebble pavement, and protracted longitudinally on each side by granite flag-stones of one foot in width. These stones are to be laid close to the rails on the outside of the tracks, and from two to three inches from the rails on the inside, so as to allow sufficient play for the dip of the flange of the car wheels.

The cost of the improvement above described, including its continuation out High street from Broad to Ashton, is estimated by the engineer at $270,000, which estimate also includes a continuation of the tracks down High street, from Third to a point on the west side of Front, where he proposes to lay across for the sake of carrying the said tracks, so as to give the merchants on Market below Third street a direct communication with the Rail Road on Broad street.

The Commissioners are aware that two prominent objections may be started, to the plan and route, which they have felt it their duty to recommend—namely, that the removal of the Market houses from High street, to other localities will be inconvenient, and that it will cause such expense over and above the actual cost of the rail road. They believe, however, that the more these objections are examined, the less important they will appear, and that they are insignificant in comparison with the broad and general interests to be advanced by the contemplated improvement. To recommend other scites for the erection of Market houses, forms no part of the duty prescribed to the Commissioners. They have nevertheless made such enquiries as to satisfy themselves that suitable positions can be obtained and several markets erected at no exhorbitant expense, which would accommodate the public quite as well if not better than at present. They deem it important, moreover, to relieve the wholesale business of High street from the obstructions created by the markets, and by the removal of those buildings to restore the original plan of the city. A considerable portion of the expense may no doubt be defrayed by voluntary contributions from those who own property on the line of the rail road, and who will be benefitted at once by a new accomodation to trade, and by the removal of a long standing inconvenience.

If the Commissioners are right in their estimate of the importance of the proposed communication to the prosperity of the City, it follows as a corollary, that no time should be lost in carrying it into complete effect. Every day's delay will deprive Philadelphia of some portions of the advantages to which she is fairly entitled, and increase the difficulty of recalling business to those channels from which, by the superior foresight or activity of other districts, it may have been diverted. They would therefore respectfully recommend to the Councils of the City, if the plan herein submitted shall meet their approbation, forthwith to commence the construction of the Rail-Road along Market street, from Broad to Eighth street, and from Broad to Ashton, and along Third and Dock streets, and also to take immediate measures for procuring other scites on which to erect suitable market buildings. In accomplishing the latter object, they confidently believe that no great difficulty will be experienced, and that the markets may be removed from High street, between Eighth and Third streets, by the time the other portions of the line shall have been completed. If however any unexpected obstacles should occur, so as materially to delay the completion of an entire line from Broad street to the Delaware, they regard prompt action as of so much importance as to justify the construction of a cheap temporary line to be used until the better and more permanent one can be finished. For this purpose, a route leaving High street at Eighth street, passing down Eighth to Walnut, down Walnut to Dock, and down Dock to the river, appears most convenient, although as a permanent location it is liable to serious objections, and is in no respect comparable to that which the Commissioners have recommended.

To obviate any objections to the location of Rail-Roads through the city, on the ground of general inconvenience, the Commissioners respectfully submit the following extract of a communication received from Baltimore, and from a source entitled to the highest credit.

"Rail-ways can be constructed along the streets of a city, on which produce and merchandise, may be conveyed with more economy and less interruption to the ordinary intercourse thereof, than by any other mode whatever. They can be so laid down as to be crossed every where freely, and turn-outs are not required except where the streets are very narrow indeed. The opposition to the extension of Rail-ways in this city has proceeded from a few individuals who were large property holders in the Western section of the city, and who were desirous of monopolizing the whole trade of the Rail-Road. Their representations have been shown to be groundless, and our Councils have almost unanimously affirmed the general convenience and advantages of their introduction."

As a summary of their views upon the interesting question presented for their consideration, the Commissioners submit a copy of certain resolutions which they unanimously adopted, and which proved the basis of this report:

1. Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board the best plan for connecting the Columbia Rail Road with the wharves on the Delaware and Schuylkill, is by a Rail-way beginning at Broad street and extending to both rivers, to be connected with other Railways along Delaware Avenue and the Schuylkill front, from Cedar to Vine streets.

2. Resolved, That High street, on account of its central position, superior width, and established character as the principal seat of business with the West, presents the only eligible scite for the line of connexion between Broad street and the Delaware wharves, and that such line should pass down High to Third, down Third to Dock, and down Dock to the Drawbridge landing.

3. Resolved, That it be recommended to Councils forthwith to commence the construction of a Rail Road in High street from Eighth to Broad and from Broad to Ashton, and also in Third and Dock streets, and further to take immediate measures for the removal of the markets from High street, and the establishment of suitable accommodations elsewhere.

4. Resolved, That it is not expedient for Councils to erect a public depository for merchandise on the Delaware, it being deemed better that stores for the reception of country produce and other articles of commerce on the Railway, be erected by individual enterprise, as the same may be required.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
By order of the Board,
THOS. P. COPE, Chairman.
Attest, J. M. Wright, Secretary.
Philadelphia, May 13th, 1835.

As the sloop John M. Clayton, of Dover, Captain Bell, was coming up the Delaware on Sunday, opposite to Reedy Island, she was struck by a flaw of wind and knocked nearly on her beam ends. Two little children, who were standing on deck, were thrown overboard. Capt. Bell, with great presence of mind, seized one of them and drew it on board.—The other drifted off. Capt. B. immediately lowered his boat, jumped in, and rowed after the little sufferer. After about fifteen minutes exertions, he was successful in saving the child, and restored her to her anxious mother, who was standing on deck, watching with painful suspense the fate of her offspring.

A Curiosity.—An Ouran Outang reached New York a day or two since, from the East Indies. We trust that it is a better looking animal than Miss Jane, the frightful creature that was some time since exhibited in this country. The Star gives this description of the "last importation:"

"We happened last evening to call at the museum, and saw this extraordinary facsimile, almost, of a human being, to all appearance a negro child in a red flannel night gown, comfortably taking its night's sleep on Mr. Peale's lap. The legs were thrown carelessly over Mr. P's. knees, and the arms clung affectionately round his neck, while the head rested on his breast, precisely like a child in its mother's arms. The whole body is covered with short hair, and the face resembles that of an old negro man, with the nose indented, the forehead wrinkled, the eyes of hazel, and teeth, lips and chin, exactly similar to what we every day see in the African race, while the hands and feet are totally bare of hair, and have a most frightful resemblance to those of our own species, as have also the ears, which are quite large. When disturbed, it cried out "Oh! oh! oh!" in as clear and perfect an articulation as it ever was uttered by "the human voice divine." The sight, indeed, is humiliating to the pride of our own race."

A BLUEBEARD.

The New York Courier and Enquirer gives the subjoined new developements, respecting a fellow named Sterling, now in prison in that city, for bigamy. It seems that he is a polygamist in an extended sense.

Information was received at the police office yesterday from Boston that this wretch was living at the head of Rose street in that city between three and four years, and that he had then an amiable wife and two children by her, that he used to beat her so cruelly as to endanger life, and ultimately compelled her to leave him and go by water in a small schooner (that was not seaworthy) to his native place, Mount Desert, in the State of Maine; that the schooner became water-lodged, and all the persons that were in her perished; that the vessel was afterwards boarded at sea, and a large quantity of clothing, &c. was taken out of her and carried to Cape Cod; that Sterling went there, laid claim to all the property, seized every thing he could lay his hands on, and then commenced suits against every person whom he supposed was in possession of any of the things taken out of the vessel; but that when the causes came on for trial, Sterling (whose character had then become known) absconded with what goods he had got. The letter added that he married, very soon after the above affair, a handsome girl, with a portion of several hundred dollars, whom he so beat and abused a few months after marriage, that she determined to leave him. His wife's sister is still living at Port Hill. This scoundrel's real name we understand is Charles M Sterling, he is a native of Mount Desert, Maine, which place he was compelled to leave in consequence of his infamous and fraudulent conduct.

We also learn that there is a young lady now living in N. Jersey, about two miles from Bergen, whom he seduced under a promise of marriage, within a few days of his marriage with Miss Rose of Ramapaw, and who had a child by him that is now nearly 18 months old. There is also we are told another female victim to his villainy living at or near Nyack, where he passed himself off as a doctor. He had also, we are informed by one of the officers just returned from a tour of inquiry in that neighborhood, sent a considerable part of his property up to that vicinity, with a view it is supposed of inducing *another lady* to whom he had paid some attention, to throw herself into his vampire-like grasp.

The history of this man is almost without a parallel in the criminal annals of our city, every day, and almost every hour developes some new scene of atrocity and cold blooded brutality towards females, and we give early publicity to his proceedings in order that further particulars relative to him may be forwarded to our police department before his trial, by those who may be in possession of them. The full number of his wives, doubtless, has not yet come to the knowledge of the Police. We therefore state that he has been much at sea; has lived at Boston, Baltimore, Bergen, Ramapaw, Mount Desert, Port Hill, Nyack, and other places, and has passed himself off at different times for a sea captain, a West India trader, a South Sea Whaler, a merchant, a doctor and a lawyer.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Sales of Stocks at the Bank and Exchange Board, from May 14th to 21st.

				par value.
157	shares	Western Bank, at	60a62	50
317	do.	Manufac. Bank Pittsb'g,	60a60½	50
519	do.	Union Bank, Tennessee,	90a91	60
24	do.	Fuel Savings,	35½	25
350	do.	Norristown Rail-Road,	29¼a30	50
13	do.	Southwark Bank,	73	50
4	do.	Delaware Insurance,	46½	40
50	do.	Annuity,	39½a40	40
30	do.	Penn Township Rail-Road,	44	25
333	do.	Mechanics Bank,	67¼a69	25
2323	do.	Del. & Hudson Canal,	108¼a112¾	100
2	do.	Louisville Bank,	112¼	100
169	do.	New Castle Rail-Road,	37¼a37½	25
310	do.	Merchants' Bank, Balt.	15a18½	10
86	do.	Schuylkill Bank,	60¾a62	50
173	do.	Girard Bank,	65¼a65½	50
440	do.	Sandy and Beaver Canal,	6a6½	5
32	do.	Pittsburgh Bank,	60½	50
	$5800	Union Canal 6's 1836,	100½	100
60	do.	Northern Liberties Bank,	38½	35
403	do.	Planters Bank, Tennessee,	52a53½	50
1	do.	Pennsylvania Insurance Co.	300	
	$1231	Lehigh 6's, 1839,	102½a103	100
254	do.	Harrisburg Rail Road,	7½	5
131	do.	United States Bank,	113a113½	$100
46	do.	West Philada. Rail-Road,	6¾	5
80	do.	Philad. Savings Institu.	14¾a14½	5
13	do.	Farmers & Mech. Bank,	67¾a68	50
70	do.	Moyamensing Bank,	46¼a46½	25
100	do.	Ohio Canal,	3a3½	5
50	do.	Philad. & Tren. R. R.	104	100
100	do.	Mechanics' Bank, Baltimore,	18½	1
40	do.	Commercial Bank,	69	50
13	do.	N. Orleans Canal Bank,	112	100
30	do.	Com. Bank New Orleans,	58	50
9	do.	Danville & Pottsv. R. R.	40	50
7	do.	Philadelphia Gas Stock,	20	10
21	do.	Trenton Banking Company,	37	30
1	do.	Bank of N. America,	400	400
996	do.	Kentucky Bank,	33¼a34½	30
4	do.	Philadelphia Bank,	110	100
45	do.	Louisville & Portland Canal,	111¼	100
100	do.	Franklin Bank Cincinnati,	112	100
	$5000	Schuylkill Nav. 5's, 1835,	105¼	100
97	do.	Com. Bank Cincinnati,	109¼	100
8	do.	Inland Fire Insur. Co.	8	5
35	do.	Southwark Fire Insurance,	53¼	50
43	do.	Camden Bank,	53¼	50
50	do.	Beaver Meadow, R. R.	46¼	40
100	do.	Northern Bank, Ky.	9¼	5

RECEIPTS BY MAIL.

May 15.—*Received from*		*Received from*	
J. H. Freligh,	$10 00	James Bell, Esq.	5 50
Caleb W. Swayne,	1 00	Chas. G. Ryman,	5 00
Asher Ayres,	5 00	J. Stephens, Esq.	7 00
Joseph Pierson,	2 00	Adam Whann, Esq.	1 00
James Graham,	2 00	John Sunman, Esq.	1 00
F. S. Wadsworth,	16 00	*May* 19.	
James Aull, Esq.	3 00	Walter H. Taylor,	9 00
Saml. Cox, Esq.	5 00	John E. Denson,	2 00
C. C. Campbell, Esq.	5 00	Edwin Jordan,	5 00
W. Dueraon, Jr. Esq.	10 00	Jesse Burr,	5 00
M. Rounsaville, Esq.	2 00	Lewis Bond,	5 00
E. Daily, Esq.	2 00	A. M. Kirkin, Esq.	20 00
May 16.		J. P. Chester, Esq.	2 50
J. G. Ravesies,	2 00	J. D. Murrill, Esq.	10 00
John Fleming, Esq.	1 00	James Wynn, Esq.	5 00
James Knight, Esq.	7 00	C. R. Mosher, Esq.	2 25
J. D. Curtis, Esq.	2 00	*May* 20.	
D. Buthans, Esq.	5 00	S. W. Chadwick,	5 00
A. Burr, Esq.	4 00	Asa H. Clark,	2 50
J. B. Torbett, Esq.	5 00	M. Forwald, Esq.	5 00
May 18.		John Egbert, Esq.	2 00
S. J. Ray, }		Jas. Graham, Esq.	2 00
P. Daily, }	6 00	*May* 21.	
C. S. Johnson, }		Robert E. Hornor,	10 00
Jona. Coble, Esq.	10 00	Thomas Hills,	2 00
N. J. Palmer, Esq.	5 00	C. P. Jones, Esq.	13 00
A. F. Shepard, Esq.	2 00	A. C. Truax, Esq.	20 00
Thos. W. Gibb, Esq.	1 00	Geo. Giberne, Esq.	2 00
W. L. Mitchell, Esq.	10 00	G. Chidester, Esq.	2 00

We perceive that the splendid affair of Napoleon is to be performed on Tuesday night, for the Benefit of Mrs. Rowbotham. She is an actress of rare merit, and without the attractions named in the Bill of Fare, should draw a full house. With them she cannot fail to receive a *bumper*.

The National Convention which assembled in Baltimore, on Wednesday last, was called to order by George Kremer, of Pa. upon whose motion Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, was chosen President.

Wednesday and Thursday were occupied in the consideration of preliminary business. It is probable a nomination of President was made yesterday. There is no doubt that the individual named is Martin Van Buren.

One of the most interesting exhibitions now in this city, is the Hydro-Oxygen Microscope, in the Philadelphia Museum. It has the power of magnifying objects nearly 6,000,000 times, and presents the common flea as large as an Elephant, a bug as large as a Whale, and other small insects in proportion. The exhibition presents several specimens of the wings of insects, which are beautiful beyond all comparison, but no portion of the entertainment is so deeply absorbing as the exhibition of various living insects in water. They are seen of all sizes and shapes, sometimes sporting carelessly, and at other times in fierce and deadly conflict. The mind of the beholder is lost in astonishment, and it is, in truth, difficult to realize the fact, that there exists in water, of a size invisible to the eye monsters of such hideous and frightful shape.

The exhibition altogether is useful and instructive, and the present opportunity to visit it should not be neglected.

Escape of a Prisoner.—The New York Journal of Commerce, says—"Thomas Burd, who was some days since arrested in Philadelphia, on a requisition from the governor of this State, charged with robbing a land office, and passed through this city in custody on his way to Waterfield, made his escape on board the steamboat between this and Westchester. He got off during the night, and must have leaped overboard though in irons, as between the time he was last seen on board and when he was missed, the boat had not stopped at any landing place.

COMMUNICATION.

I am pleased to notice that the fame of Le Count, at Fifth and Chesnut street, is spreading far and wide. In truth there is no man in our city more competent to serve up a pleasant entertainment, than this same Isaiah, and his man John, is the most polite and obliging fellow that ever opened an oyster. Le Count has all the luxuries of the market, in season, and he serves them up in superior style; added to this his agreeable manners, his invariable flow of good humour, and his incessant exertions to oblige, render his establishment second to no eating house in the country. Isaiah has lately introduced a new article, *bedevilled lobster*, which promises to prove very popular with those who love good eating. Let those who doubt its relish, taste for themselves. An Epicure.

Summer L. Fairfield.—Some twenty gentlemen from among our most respectable citizens found themselves together yesterday before one of the ward courts, to answer to suits which had been commenced against them by Mrs. Fairfield the elder, for subscriptions to the North American Magazine, published at Philadelphia, and edited by her son Summer L. More than a year ago, Mrs. F. the younger, the wife of the editor, paid our city a visit, and addressed herself to a great number of gentlemen soliciting their subscriptions to the Magazine. Her solicitations were supported often by weeping, and always carried out with an opportunity which refused to take no for an answer. All the gentlemen summoned yesterday, either from sympathy for the lady or themselves, gave her the amount of a years subscription. The Magazines were sent on, and continued to be sent on after the year had expired, but never refused to be further received. These suits were brought for the second year's subscription, but the court decided that under the circumstance nothing was due.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

Irish Salmon Fishing.—Three large lob worms are put on an immense hook tied to a very strong line, about a foot above which is a heavy weight of lead fixed to a somewhat slighter link, in order that if it get fast in a rock it may first give way. This ponderous apparatus is cast into the water with a splash, enough, as I should have thought, to scare every fish at all near it, and is then worked gently down the stream. I learned that the great majority of fish killed, not only in the Suire, but in other rivers, in early spring and in autumn, are taken in this unartistlike manner. How singular it is that the salmon will take almost any kind of bait, as the worm, small fish, fly, &c., and yet that no food of any sort has been found in the stomachs of the thousands that have been opened and examined.—*Angler in Ireland.*

Escape of a Felon.—The notorious thief, Van Cleet, who a short time since broke out of Troy jail, by crawling along the sewer, made his escape from the jail at Trenton, (N. J.) on Friday night last. He constructed a small ladder of twine, which he kept concealed in his pocket—drew two nails out of the wall of his cell—bent them, and made them into hooks which he fastened to the end of his ladder—watched till the guard had turned his back—and then made his escape. This man is one of the most desperate thieves in the Union—he has been so employed, probably for more than twenty years; and has broken jail so often, that some officers think it very problematical whether even Sing Sing itself can confine him.—*Transcript.*

A schoolboy who had been studying the Shorter Catechism, (as all schoolboys have to do in Connecticut) was asked by the man of birch, "What is the substance of things hoped for?" The boy replied, "Good beer, sir." "How so?" "Why, daddy says that beer is the substance of barley, and he is hoping for a good crop of that next summer."

ALMANACK.

MAY. 1835.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES.
23 Saturday,	4 47	7 12	11 39	
24 Sunday,	4 46	7 13	0 3	D. H. M.
25 Monday,	4 45	7 13	0 50	
26 Tuesday,	4 45	7 15	1 4	First 5 3 25
27 Wednesday,	4 44	7 16	1 35	Full 12 10 13
28 Thursday,	4 43	7 17	2 6	Last 19 5 30
29 Friday,	4 43	7 17	2 42	New 27 8 31
30 Saturday,	4 42	7 18	3 34	

Saving Fund Society.—The Northern Liberty, Kensington and Spring Garden Saving Fund Society receive deposits on Mondays and Thursdays of each week, from 7 o'clock, P. M. until 9, at their office, No. 329 North Third below Green street.

American Sunday School Union.—The Annual Sermon will be preached before the Society, by the Rev. GEORGE W. BLAGDEN, of Boston, on Sunday, 24th inst., in the Central Church, corner of Eighth and Cherry sts. The services will commence at a quarter before 8 o'clock, in the evening.

The Eleventh Anniversary of the Society, will be held in the Church on Washington Square, on Tuesday afternoon, the 26th inst. at half past 3 o'clock. An abstract of the Annual report of the Board, will be read, and several addresses made. The members of this Society, Clergymen, Sunday School Superintendents, Teachers, and other friends of the Institution, are invited to attend. may 23—1t

Religious Worship on Shipboard.—A meeting for religious worship, will be held next Sabbath afternoon, May 24th, on board Messrs. Cope's Packet ship, the Monongahela, lying at Walnut street wharf, to commence at 3 o'clock. Seamen in port are invited to attend. may 23—1t

Perseverance Hose Company.—An adjourned meeting of the Company, will be held on Monday evening, May 25th, at 8 o'clock, at their Hall.

MARRIAGES.

On the 12th inst. by the Rev. Samuel McCoskry, Lewis H. Taylor, of Hunterdon county, N. J. to Jane C. youngest daughter of William P. Johnston, of this city.

On Wednesday evening 13th inst. by the Rev. A. D. Gillett, Clark Wright, M. D. of the city of New York, to Euseli M. daughter of John Morris, Esq. of this city.

In this city, on Tuesday evening, 12th inst. by the Rev. George C. Potts, Mr. Willit Ross, of New Egypt, N. J. to Miss Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the late Anthony Sykes, Esq. of Springfield, N. J.

On Tuesday evening, 14th inst. by the Rev. Michael Hurly, Edward W. Roberts, to Martha A. daughter of Amos Holahan.

On the evening of the 10th inst. by the Rev. George Chandler, Mr. James White, to Miss Louisa F. Glasier.

On Wednesday evening, 13th inst. by the Rev. John McDowell, Mr. Asher Miner, of the Valley of Wyoming, to Mrs. Thomasin H. Boyer, of Chester county.

At New Orleans, on the 28th April, by the Rev. Mr. Blane, the Hon. R. N. Ogden, of the 4th Judicial District of Louisiana, to Mrs. Frances Sophia Duncan Nicholson, eldest daughter of John Nicholson, Esq. of that city.

On Thursday evening, 14th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Engles, Mr. Harvey Stokes, to Miss Mary Patton, all of the Northern Liberties.

On Wednesday, 23d April, by the Rev. G. W. Miller, Joaquim Joaquinheiro, of Portugal, to Miss Adelaide De Bergh, of Philadelphia.

At Blairsville, on Thursday, the 23d day of April, by the Rev. David Blair, Mr. James McKelly, to Miss Eliza Taylor, daughter of Mr. Robert Taylor.

On the 14th inst. at Friends meeting, upper Springfield, N. J. Nathan Bartlett, of this city, to Sarah Ann, daughter of Eayre Oliphant, Esq. of New Lisbon, N. J.

By Alderman Ash, at the house of Henry H. Horne, sign of Black Bear, South Fifth street, on the 14th inst. James P. Marshall, of London Grove Township, Chester County, to Sidney Wilson, of East Marlborough Township, same county. Collingwood C. Grubb, of Upper Providence Township Delaware County, to Rachael Ann Bailey, of Springfield Township, same county.

On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Zelotes Fuller, Mr. Charles Read, to Miss Mary Craige, all of the Northern Liberties.

On the same evening, by the same, Mr. Joseph Maker, to Miss Sarah Welch, all of this city.

On the 6th inst. at Abingdon, Pa. by the Rev. R. Steel, Thos. Claxton Rees, to Miss Louisa A. Bryan.

On Sunday, 17th inst. by the Rev. S. L. Dubison, John Maitland, Esq. to Mrs. Mary Wall, both of this city.

In Doylestown, on Thursday the 14th inst. by the Rev. Joseph Mathias, Mr. Nathan M'Kinstry, of Doylestown township, to Mrs. Eliza M. Heaton, of Hilltown, all of Bucks co.

On the 14th inst. at Friend's meeting, Solebury, Howard Paxson, of Solebury township, Bucks co. to Mary, second daughter of Jonas Small, late of Oxford, Philadelphia county.

DEATHS.

On Thursday morning, 14th inst. of convulsions, John R. son of Matthew Semple, aged 5 years and 5 months.

On Wednesday evening, 13th inst. William Pawling.

In Germantown, on Friday afternoon, 8th inst. Mr. Jacob Duy, long a respectable resident of that place, aged 73 years, 9 months and 29 days—after an illness of only three days.

On Monday evening, 18th inst. after along and severe illness, Mrs. Harriet Smith, wife of John P. Smith, of this city, in the 35th year of her age.

Catherine Elizabeth, infant daughter of Capt. John C. Kartsher.

On Tuesday morning, 19th inst. of measles, Emma, only daughter of John and Mary Finn, aged 9 months.

On the 18th inst. William Kimber, son of Robert W. Massey.

On Monday, 18th inst. at 1 o'clock, P. M., Peter Wiltberger, long a respectable hardware merchant of this city, aged 73 years, after a severe illness of three weeks.

On Friday evening, 15th inst. in the 26th year of his age, Mr. George Clement Fenne Smith, late of London, England, after a short and severe illness, which he bore with christian fortitude.

On Saturday morning, Mrs. Azubah, wife of Doctor Henry Y. Carter.

On Friday morning of Consumption, in the 10th year of her age, Agnes L. Harvey, daughter of the late Chas. Harvey.

On the 13th inst. in this city, Mariam W. Murphey, in the 23d year of her age, daughter of Wm. Murphey of Gloucester county, N. J.

On Friday afternoon, Hugh Barr, in the 35th year of his age.

Ann Louisa, eldest daughter of Samuel Wright, in the 6th year of her age.

On Wednesday morning, the 13th inst. Rebecca Wilkinson, second daughter of Jeremiah W. and Jemima E. Fleckwir, aged 4 years, 11 months and 3 days.

On Sunday, the 17th inst. Anthony, infant son of Mr. Francis Elton, aged 3 years and 4 months.

On Thursday, the 14th inst. Anne, wife of Patrick Barry, in the 60th year of her age.

On the evening of the 18th, after a short but severe illness, Adelaide Catherine, only daughter of Benjamin and Eliza Wharton, in the 7th year of her age.

In Princeton, N. J., John Joline, in his 61st year, extensively known for many years as the proprietor of the Nassau Hall Hotel.

In Washington city, on Friday morning, 15th inst. in the 45th year of her age, Mrs. Anne Lucinda Jones, consort of Gen. Walter Jones, of that city.

On Tuesday 12th, Cecelia Tomlinson, of measels, daughter of Joseph H. and Elizabeth Tomlinson, aged 1 year.

On Tuesday evening, 10th inst. John Rice, Sen. in the 70th year of his age.

In the Philadelphia Alms House, on the 19th inst. David Caulfield, about 24 years of age. Said to have come from Mifflin county, Pa. recently.

On Saturday 9th inst. James T. Campbell, son of Tristram Campbell, in the 21st year of his age.

On Thursday the 21st inst. Elizabeth L. Bartley, youngest daughter of Richard and Mary Bartley, in the 3d year of her age.

There were 120 deaths in Philadelphia during the past week—37 of which were adults and 83 children. By consumption, 10—36 under one year of age, 8 were from the Almshouse, and 3 people of colour.

The New York City Inspector, reports the death of 120 persons, during the week ending on Saturday, the 16th inst. viz:—30 men, 30 women, 33 boys, and 28 girls.—Of whom 31 were of the age of 1 year and under. Diseases, burned or scalded 5; consumption 30; convulsions 11; dropsy in the head 8; fever scarlet 2; small pox 5, &c. Of the above 15 were coloured persons.

Interments in the city of Boston, for the last week. Males 9, Females 11. Stillborn 3. Diseases, consumption 8, intemperance 2, &c.

Wanted Immediately,

A GOOD Mahogany Chair maker. Also, a steady lad, as an apprentice, between the age of 13 and 17 years. Apply at 164 South Fourth street. J. CHAPMAN
may 23—3t

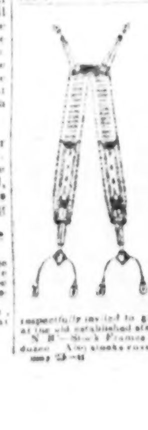
R. F. & R. W. HILL,

Coffin Makers and general Furnishing Undertakers, No. 593 N. Second street, above Beaver.

COFFINS ready made of all patterns. Also, Ice Boxes, and a one and two horse Hearse.
N. B.—Attendance at all hours. ap 4—6m* if

"The Philanthropist."

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, is published by J. Stuart, on every Saturday, at No. 5 Library street and is devoted to "Temperance, Education, Prison Discipline, Pauper Reform, Industry, Literature, General News, including Religious and Political Facts, without sectarian or party views." Size of sheet, double medium. Price $2 per annum in advance. ap 18 if



Philadelphia

SUSPENDER & STOCK MANUFACTORY,

No. 6 South Fourth street, below Market.

A. L. VANHORN respectfully informs the Southern and Western Merchants, that he manufactures and has constantly on hand an assortment of gum elastic, silk, worsted and cotton SUSPENDERS made in the most modern and improved styles.

Also, silk, satin, velvet, bombazine and hair cloth STOCKS, made on the best Brass Frames, & warranted in point of workmanship, durability and shape, to be inferior to none made.

Also, manufactures and has constantly on hand RUSSIAN Belts, vest springs, gum elastic boot straps and garters, cravat stiffners, Linen shirt collars and bosoms, and ready made linen in the greatest variety.

All of the above articles will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail.

Country merchants in general are respectfully invited to give him a call, before they purchase, at the old established stand No. 6 South Fourth street.

N. B.—Stock Frames and Buckles for sale by the gross or dozen. Also stocks covered anew, and suspenders repaired.
may 23—tf

Henry Schaeffer's

SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTORY, No. 64 Race street, between 2nd and 3rd streets, Philadelphia, where he manufactures white, brown, yellow and fancy scented soaps; also, soft soap of good quality. He also manufactures mould and dipt candles and rush lights.

Country merchants will please call at the above place, where they can be supplied at the shortest notice, and at moderate prices.

Lime for sale as above.
N. B. Tallow and Fat bought at the Market price.
ap 18—6t*if

Chesnut Street Theatre.

Doors open at ½ to 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at ½ past 7.

Last Night of the Engagement of Miss Phillips.

On which occasion she will appear in her favourite character of Mrs. Oakley.

Saturday Evening, May 23, 1835.

Will be performed the Comedy of the

JEALOUS WIFE.

MRS. OAKLEY.......... Miss Phillips
Mr. Oakley.......... [illegible]
Major Oakley.......... [illegible]
Charles.......... [illegible]
Sir Harry Beagle.......... [illegible]

After which the Farce of the

HAPPIEST DAY OF MY LIFE.

MR. GILLMAN.......... MR. BURTON.
SOPHIA.......... MRS. ROWBOTHAM.

A CARD.

MISS PHILLIPS has the honour to inform her friends and the public, that her BENEFIT will take place on Monday Evening, May 25th, when will be presented the comedy of The Wonder, a Woman keeps a Secret. After which the Petite Comedy of THE CHILD OF NATURE. The box-book is now open.

A CARD.

MRS. ROWBOTHAM begs leave to inform her friends and the public, that her BENEFIT will take place on TUESDAY evening next, May 26th, on which occasion the Grand Dramatic Spectacle of NAPOLEON will be revived, with new scenery, dresses, &c. Particulars in future advertisements. ☞ The Box Book is now open.

American Theatre,

WALNUT STREET.

Admission, Boxes 75 cents—Pit 50 cents—Gallery 25 cents. Doors open at ½ past 7—Performance to commence at a quarter before 8 o'clock, precisely.

Mr. and Miss COOPER'S Last Night.

Saturday Evening, May 23, 1835.

Will be performed the admired Comedy of the

HONEY MOON.

DUKE ARANZA.......... MR. COOPER.
JULIANA.......... MISS COOPER.

With other Entertainments.

Sarah W. Jones,

LADIES' FASHIONABLE CORSET MAKER, [illegible] No. 393 Catharine street above Fifth. may 23—3t

Baker & Mackey.

Green House Plants, Roses, &c.

ON TUESDAY [illegible] at the Auction Store No. 47 North Third street, at 10 o'clock, [illegible]

☞ These Plants are all in the [illegible] may 23—1t

John B. Howell's

Celebrated Vegetable Family Pills.

INVENTED and prepared by John B. Howell, Botanic Physician. [illegible]

For sale by THOMAS COOKE, No. 71 North Sixth street, above Arch street, Agent for Samuel Thomson. [illegible]

☞ A liberal discount made to wholesale dealers.
☞ Also, for sale at T. Cooke's Agency Office, Dr. HOWARD'S Family Rights and Books. Price $20.
ap 18—6t*eow

Porter, Ale and Cider.

JOHN BUHLMAN, No. 19 Franklin Place, Philadelphia, continues to bottle Porter, Ale and Cider, of the best quality, for exportation and home consumption. ap 11—6m*

A Partner Wanted.

A PARTNER, with a capital of about $500, is wanted in a Lockpointing and Bell Hanging Establishment, and manufactory of Fire Proof Chests. It is immaterial whether the person understands the trades or not, as he will be willing to attend occasionally to the concern. Apply to HUGH MOORE, 109 Lombard street, Philadelphia.
feb 28—if1f—

To Country Merchants.

THE subscriber offers for sale, a quantity of Pocket and Pen Knives, partially damaged, at low rates, either wholesale or retail. ALEX. BURDEN, Hardware Store, No. 29 South Second street,
may 16—3t* corner of Bannock's Alley.

For Sale.

500 Bu. of Superior Peach Brickys, 100 bu. of No. 1 and 2 very superior [illegible] Herring. Apply to [illegible] No. 29 North Third street.
may 16—tf

Stock.

BLANK POWERS OF ATTORNEY & TRANSFERS, suitable for taking Stock, may be obtained at this office 26 Carter's Alley, at half the usual prices. ap 18—

James H. Briscoe,—Dentist,

No. 300 Arch street, above Eighth.
Office hours from 9 A. M., to 4 o'clock, P. M.
nov 1 '34—tf

Wanted,

TWO BOYS, about 14 years of age, of respectable connexions, to serve as apprentices to the printing business. Apply No. 27 South Second street. may 16—3t

To Journeymen Brush Makers.

WANTED, one fancy boring hand, one common do., two pan hands, one paint do., two scrubbers and sorters, two cloth brush drawers, and eight fine hair drawers. Competent persons wanting employment at either of these branches, may depend on steady work. Apply to D. BERRIEN & Co., may 16—3t 257 Pearl street, New York.

Glenn's Highly Improved

BEAR'S OIL, for the growth, preservation and beautifying the Hair—warranted genuine. This article has given general satisfaction, and hundreds of instances have come under the subscriber's observation, where it has restored the hair on heads bald for years. It prevents the hair from falling out or turning grey, removes the dandruff, and gives the roughest locks a soft and beautiful curl. Parents will find it excellent for the heads of children, and gentlemen for promoting the growth of whiskers. Price 25 cents per phial.

N. B. It is pleasantly perfumed, and is well adapted for dressing the hair in general.

INDIAN DYE

For colouring red, light or grey hair and whiskers, a permanent brown or jet black in a few hours, without staining the skin, or soiling the finest linen. The dye is permanent, and does not rub off. From recent improvements in this article, it can be applied without much inconvenience, and with a certainty of its effects. Price 75 cents.

The above articles are offered to dealers, at a large discount from the retail prices; and all orders directed to the subscriber, will meet with prompt attention. Persons purchasing the article, are requested to ask for "Glenn's," as various imitations of the above articles are in circulation.

I. W. GLENN.
Manufacturer and Perfumer, No. 84 South Third street, Sign of the Vase of Flowers, opposite the Exchange.
may 23—3m

Paper Hangings.

HOWELL & BROTHERS, Paper Hanging Manufacturers, No. 70 Chesnut street, between Second and Third streets, South side, Philadelphia.

City and Country Merchants are respectfully solicited to call and examine the great variety of splendid Paper Hangings, Borders, Views, Band Box Papers, Fire Boards, Prints, &c. &c., which they manufacture themselves, and can warrant equal to any in the market, which they will sell at the lowest rates. may 23—1t* tf

Removal.

PETER WRIGHT respectfully informs his customers and country merchants, generally, that he has removed his China, Glass and Queensware establishment, from Nos. 34 and 36 North Third street, to that large and commodious store, No. 220 Market street, eight doors below Seventh, north side, where he is now opening, (received by the latest arrivals) a general assortment of new and well selected ware, comprising all the varieties of the latest patterns and colours, which in addition to his former assortment, he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. Country merchants and dealers generally, are respectfully solicited to call and examine for themselves. They may rest assured that no exertions shall be spared to give satisfaction both in selecting and packing the ware, and the strictest regard paid to the directions and wishes of those who may favour the establishment with their patronage. mo 5—tf

Charles H. & John F. White's UPHOLSTERY

And Cabinet Furniture Ware Rooms, Nos. 107 and 109 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

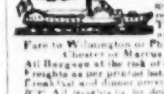
A VERY extensive assortment of Cabinet Furniture and Upholstery, finished in the best and most elegant manner, is kept constantly on hand at the above Ware Rooms. The Furniture is manufactured by the most experienced workmen, from choice materials, and after the latest and most approved designs of both Europe and America. The proprietors feel confident, from their long experience in the manufacture of those articles, and the facilities always at their command, that they can execute orders with at least equal satisfaction, and with greater speed, than any other establishment in the United States. By a visit to their Rooms, they trust that such an exhibition can be made as will afford an ample guarantee of this ability. Any articles in the range of their business, ordered at a distance, will be packed with the greatest care, so as to preclude the possibility of injury occurring by their transportation to the remotest of section of the country.
feb 21—3m*

For Wilmington,

DAILY.

THE STEAM-BOAT WILMINGTON,

Capt. Henry Read,



WILL leave ARCH STREET wharf, every day for Wilmington, at 2 o'clock, P. M. and returning, will leave WILMINGTON every day for Philadelphia, at 7 o'clock, A. M.

Fare to Wilmington or Philadelphia, 75 cents.
Chester or Marcus Hook, 50 cents.
All Baggage at the risk of its owner.
Freights as per printed list.
Breakfast and dinner provided on board.
☞ All freights to be delivered on board of the boat a least one hour before the time of departure. ap 4—tf-if

LEHIGH COAL

$4 75 PER TON.

THE LEHIGH COAL & NAVIGATION COMPANY, offer for sale their soft free burning Coal, an excellent article, either in large lumps or egg size, at the low price of $4 75 per ton of 2240 lbs, delivered without charge for carrying, in any part of the city of Philadelphia or adjoining districts.

They also offer their superior Hard Coal at fifty cents additional, or $5 25 per ton, delivered as above mentioned.

Orders will be received at the Company's Office, No. 70 South Second street. Also, at their Northern Coal Yard, Front street above Callowhill, and at their Southern Yard corner of Catharine and Swanson streets. oct 13—tf

Election of Trustees,

Of the Dental Institution of North America, and the per-Cent Savings Bank.

THE first Election of the Trustees of this Institution, will be held on Saturday, 23d May, at the Office No. 110 North Tenth street, between 10 and 2 o'clock, and 4 to 6 o'clock.

Every subscriber to the Stock, will be entitled to a vote, provided he has paid in his first Instalment.

The Trustees are to elect their Chairman, President and Officers. To be an Officer or Trustee of this Institution, at least 20 shares of Stock must be owned.
may 23—1t C. S. RAFINESQUE, Actuary.

Variety's the spice of Life,
That gives it all its flavour.

CINCINNATUS LOQUITUR.

Mr. Speaker! Sir! I labor under sore responsibility,
The petition which I offer of such immense utility;
And much I wish my feeble lungs were equally stentorian,
As when at City Hall I spoke 'gainst hearse Hyperborean!

In January last, an undertaking very bold it was
For gentlemen to strive and tell, exactly, Sir, how cold it was;
With noses in their hands, they stalked, those natural barometers,
And couldn't tell what pinch'd 'em so—for want of good thermometers!

No politician ever "dodg'd," as did in Maine the mercury,
And some of my constituents evinced the signs of shivery;
For, when, with street harrangues, I strove to tickle their auriculars,
They damn'd the cold, and would n't wait to listen for particulars!

Mr. Speaker! if the frost again should nibble our proboscises,
And any member lose his nose, the fault as well as loss is his!
For, keen invention! true as one of Frodsham's best chronometers,
A man may regulate his heat by our improved thermometers! Gem

A famous wife, like a musket, may do a great deal of execution at her house; but then she makes a great noise in it at the same time. A mild wife will, like an air gun, act with as much power without being heard.

Ambiguous.—A worthy clergyman in the country caused a road to be made through his grounds for the accommodation of the neighborhood. While he was superintending the workmen, a nobleman tody, whose life was not quite so regular as it ought to be. As he passed, he accosted the clergyman thus— "Well, doctor, for all your pains, I take it this is not the road to Heaven." "True," replied the clergyman, "for if it had been, I should have wondered at seeing your lordship here."

Something just like a Husband.—A Genoese lady, was asking another the number of her lovers. "Just at present" replied the Tuscan fair, "I have but one." "But one!" ejaculated the other—"What solitude! what ennui; why, it is just like a husband."

A worthy lately remarked that if one would seat himself in a strong draft of air, place his feet in a bucket of cold water, and jingle the shovel and tongs, he might enjoy all the pleasures of sleigh ridings at a great discount from the livery stable prices.

It is said that in New South Wales an old maid is a much rarer animal than a black swan. It is asserted that fair emigrants from England receive offers of marriage through speaking trumpets, before they land from the ship.

Cottage Courtship, by Miss Landon.

Now, out upon this smiling,
No smile shall meet his sight,
And a word of gay reviling
Is all he'll hear to-night.
For he'll hold my smiles too lightly,
If he always sees me smile;
He'll think they shone more brightly
When I have frowned awhile.

'Tis not kindness keeps a lover,
He must feel the chain he wears,
All the sweet enchantment's over,
When he has no anxious cares.
The heart would seem too common,
If he thought that heart his own;
Ah! the empire of a woman,
Is still in the unknown.

Let change without a reason,
Make him never feel secure;
For it is an April season,
That a lover must endure.
They are all of them so faithless,
Their torment is your gain;
Would you keep your own hearts scathless,
Be the one to give the pain.

THE DISCOVERY.

BY THOMAS HOOD.

'Its a nasty evening, said Mr. Dornton, the stock broker, as he settled himself in the last inside place of the last Fulham coach, driven by our old friend Mat—an especial favourite of ours, be it remembered, to the fair sex.

'I wouldn't be outside,' said Mr. Jones, another stockbroker, 'for a trifle.'

'Not I, as a speculator in opinion,' said Mr. Parsons, another frequenter of the Alley.

'I wonder what Mat is waiting for,' said Mr. Telwell, for we are full, inside and out.

Mr. Telwell's doubt was soon solved,—the coach door opened, and Mat somewhat ceremoniously inquired, what he very well knew—'I believe every place is took up inside?'

'We are all here,' answered Mr. Jones, on behalf of the usual complement of old stagers.

'I told you so, Ma'am, said Mat, to a female who stood beside him, but still keeping the door open in an invitation from within. However, nobody spoke: on the contrary, I felt Mr. Hookmarsh, my next neighbour, drawing himself like the frog in the fable.

'I don't know what I shall do,' exclaimed the woman; 'I have no where to go to, and its raining cats and dogs.'

'You'd better not hang about, any how,' said Mat, 'for you may ketch your death, and I'm the last coach,—an't I, Mr. Jones?'

'To be sure you are,' said Mr. Jones, rather impatiently, 'shut the door.'

'I told the lady the gentlemen couldn't make room for her,' answered Mat, in a tone of apology. 'I am very sorry, my dear,' (turning towards the female) 'you should have no seat, if you could hold the ribbons—but such a pretty one as you ought to have a coach of her own.'

He began slowly closing the door.

'Stop, Mat, stop!' cried Mr. Dornton, and the door quickly unclosed again; 'I can't give up my place, for I'm expected home to dinner, but, if the lady wouldn't object to sit on my knee—'

'Not the least in the world,' answered Mat, eagerly; 'you won't object, will you, ma'am, for once in a way, with a married gent eman, and a wet night, and the last coach on the road?'

'If I thought I shouldn't incommode,' said the lady, precipitately furling her wet umbrella which she handed in to the gentleman, while she received another with her muddy pattens. She then followed herself, Mat shutting the door behind her, in such a manner as to help her in. 'I'm sure I'm obliged for the favour,' she said, looking round—but which gentleman was so kind?'

'It was I who had the pleasure of proposing, Madam,' said Mr. Dornton; and before he pronounced the last word she was in his lap, with an assurance that she would sit as lightsome as she could. Both parties seemed very well pleased with the arrangement, but to judge according to the rules of Lavater, the rest of the company were but ill at ease. For my own part, I candidly confess I was equally out of humour with myself and the person who had set me such an example of gallantry. I, who had read the Lays of the Troubadours—the awards of the old 'Courts of Love,'—the lives of the 'preux chevaliers' — the history of Sir Charles Grandison—to be out done in courtesy to the sex by a married stockbroker! How I grudged him the honor she conferred upon him—how I envied him his feelings!

I did not stand alone, I suspect, in this unpardonable jealousy; Messrs. Jones, Hookmarsh, Telwell and Parsons seemed equally disinclined to forgive the chivalrous act which had, as true knights, lowered all cits, and blotted out our escutcheons, and cut off our spurs. Many an envious jibe was launched at the cavalier of the hat, and when he attempted to enter into conversation with the lady, he was interrupted by the common questions of 'What is doing in the Alley?'—'What is doing in Dutch?'—'How are the Rentes?'

To all these questions Mr. Dornton incontinently returned lemon-like answers, according to the last Stock Exchange quotations; and he was in the midst of an elaborate commentary, that so and so was very firm, and so and so very low, and this rather brisk, and that getting up, and operations, and fluctuations, and so forth, when somebody enquired about Spanish Bonds.

'They are looking up, my dear,' answered Mr. Dornton, somewhat absent-mindedly; and before the other stockbrokers had done tittering, the stage stopped. A bell was rung, and whilst Mat stood beside the open coach-door, a stout female in a calash and clogs, with a lantern in her hand, came clattering pompously down a front garden.

'Is Susan Peggy come?' inquired a shrill voice.

'Yes, I be,' replied the lady who had been dry-nursed from town,—'are you, ma'am, number ten, Grove Place?'

'This is Mr. Dornton's,' said the dignified woman in the hood, advancing her lantern,—'and—me errant! you are in master's lap!'

A shout of laughter from five of the inside passengers corroborated the assertion, and like a ripe nut out of the bag, the ci-devant lady, forgetting her umbrella and her pattens, bolted out of the coach, and, with feline celerity rushed up the garden, and down the area, of number ten.

'Renounce the woman!' said Mr. Dornton, as he scuttled out of the stage—'Why the devil didn't she tell me she was the new cook?'

The Jews.—A journal from Berlin has observed that the whole Jewish population, which in the times of Kings David and Solomon, amounted to four millions, does not at present consist of more than three millions two hundred thousand individuals, who are scattered about in various countries. The Jews are not tolerated in Spain or Portugal, and are not to be met with at all in Norway. In the American States they enjoy very few privileges; in England their situation is by no means satisfactory. The laws respecting them in Russia are very rigorous. In the Confederated States, France, Holland, and Prussia, they enjoy all the rights of citizens, but fill no public employments.

SECOND SIGHT.

Second Sight, in Gaelic Taisch, is a name applied to a supposed power of supernatural vision, which was believed to be possessed by many individuals in the Highlands of Scotland up to a very recent period, and is not yet unknown in some of the more remote and unenlightened parts of the country. It had some resemblance to the clairvoyance of the animal magnetists. Judging every peculiarity of the human mind to be worthy of notice and inspection, we have thought proper to collect all the facts relative to this superstition which were conveniently accessible, and to arrange them in their present form, for the gratification of our readers.

[illegible]

The execution of Queen Mary is said to have been foreseen by the Highland seers, during the early part of the winter in which it occurred; and we have authentic notices of the existence of the superstition in the beginning of the existing century. King James alluded to it in his Demonology; it is also a charge against various Shetland witches in the reign of that monarch. [illegible]

[illegible]

Dr. Ferrar, in his work on Apparitions, relates two anecdotes of second sight, [illegible]

[illegible]

Chambers's Edinburgh Journal.

Pagan Justice vs. Dutch Avarice.—In the year [illegible]

[illegible]

Disappointment.—A gentleman in a neighboring town reached home late one night, and passing by his arrival, stopped at a tavern and regaled himself over his scotch glass. On entering the house, he took his seat by the fire. His wife had retired for the night, but previously, knowing her husband would want his supper, had placed such good things as the house afforded on the hearth, that he might help himself, when he should arrive. Our friend's strength failed him, and the task of placing the supper on the table was more than he could perform. He called to his wife, who was in an adjoining room, the door leading to which was open.

"Betsey, I want my supper."

"It is close by you on the hearth, my dear."

Our friend was silent for a moment, and sat making his obeisance to the fire before him.

"I want my supper, Betsey," said he a second time with a defective voice.

"It's right there on the hearth," repeated his spouse.

"Right devil!" said he to himself, and silence again prevailed.

Hunger applied its spurs, and our friend once more in an angry tone called for his supper.

"Are you drunk?" inquired his better half, raising her head from the pillow.

"No, Betsey, but I'm most almighty discouraged!"—*Lowell Bulletin.*

A guilty Conscience.—Not long since a man named Peter was arrested in this city, for having stolen a sum of money from a trunk. Peter stoutly persisted in his innocence. One of his examiners, however, pressing his hand upon his breast, appealed to him, 'Peter is'nt there something in here that tells you, you have taken the money?' 'Faith, sir,' replied Peter, 'there's nothing in here but some porridge they gave me this morning before I left the jail, and that your honor knows cant spake.' Upon the examination, the proof came stronger and stronger against Poor Peter, when he at length burst out, 'Faith, and I don't know but I may as well confess it, for I see you are determined to prove it upon me at any rate.'—*Providence Journal.*

RURAL ECONOMIST.

ASPARAGUS.

Almost every one is fond of this delicious vegetable, but few know how or will take the trouble to raise it. The following essay on the subject is from that excellent work the Farmer's Register, edited by Edmund Ruffin.

A new mode of rearing Asparagus.—The Asparagus seed should be sown from the middle of March to the last of April, [illegible]

[illegible]

Oxygen is a very pure, subtle, and elastic substance, generally diffused throughout nature, [illegible]

[illegible]

Farmer's Work.—[illegible]

[illegible]

It is hurtful to pasture [illegible] *N. E. Far.*

Indian Batter Cakes.—A quart of rich milk to be heated.

A piece of butter about the size of a walnut.
Eight large tablespoonsful of sifted Indian meal.
Three large tablespoonsful of sifted wheat flour.
Three eggs.
A salt spoonful of salt.
A pint of cold milk.

Put the butter into the first pint of milk, and warm it in a saucepan. When it is scalding hot, have ready in a pan the Indian meal and flour, well mixed together, and pour the milk on the mixture. Stir it well, and then thin it with a pint of cold milk. Beat it till perfectly smooth, and free from lumps. Have ready three eggs beaten till light, and stir them gradually into the batter, adding the salt.

Colt.—To break him never strike, but often lead him by the side of another horse, with a bridle. When he walks well, bring him to trot after him; then lead him often in the saddle. Then put on a small weight, and gradually increase it. Then let one hold and another mount him, and ride after another horse in a ploughed field, till he learns the use of the bit, and will stop or go on at your pleasure. By this easy method you will break your colt without breaking his spirit.—*N. E. Farmer.*

Exhibition.

AT the Saloon of the ODD FELLOWS' HALL, in Fifth st., below Walnut. The entertainments will commence with the performances of the celebrated MR. SCHWEIGHOFFER, in LEGERDEMAIN and NATURAL MAGIC, which have elicited the most flattering approbation. These will be diversified from time to time, and on each evening he will introduce some of his most admired feats. Then will follow, the DESTRUCTION OF THE CITIES OF THE PLAIN, or the LAST DAY of SODOM AND GOMORRAH. [illegible] a STORM of FIRE [illegible]

Cheap Books & Stationery

FOR sale at [illegible]

MARSHALL'S
Concentrated Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla.

FOR THE CURE OF

[illegible]

MARSHALL'S Drug and Chemical Store, No. 312 Market street, [illegible]

Look out for Bargains.

TO FARMERS, SPECULATORS and CAPITALISTS. [illegible]

Thomas Silver.

[illegible]

Public Sale of Real Estate.

WILL be exposed to public sale, at the public house of [illegible] MARGARET DAVIS

$20 Reward.

RAN away from [illegible] WILLIAM TROTTER [illegible]

Private Sale.

A VALUABLE FARM [illegible] WM. & ALFRED FRICE.

Notice.

WASHINGTON COUNTY [illegible] THOMAS W. NEWTON, Sec'y. [illegible] S. M. MARTIN.

Summer Boarding School.

THE subscriber proposes opening a Boarding School [illegible]

Lorenzo Dow's Medicine.

THIS medicine has been found of great efficacy by thousands in New England and elsewhere, for the cure of the following diseases, viz:—Bilious Fever, Dyspepsia, Ague, Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Affections of the Liver, Dysentery, common Bowel Complaints, and Female weakness. [illegible] J. WINEBRENNER, Harrisburg, [illegible]

To the Printers of the U. States.

J. SPITTALL, [illegible] WOOD LETTERS [illegible] ENGRAVING ON WOOD [illegible]

Circular.

THE subscriber most respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a LADIES' SHOE STORE, [illegible] JOSEPH EVANS.

Painter and Glazier.

JAMES CHAMBERS, No. 274 Callowhill street, between [illegible]

Wm. D. Nolen, Surgeon Dentist,
And Manufacturer of Porcelain Teeth,
No. 114 NORTH EIGHTH STREET, PHILADA.

A Farm for Sale,

SITUATED in Chester county, Pa., within the borough of West Chester, [illegible] JAMES WALTON, in West Chester, [illegible]

Matting and Carpeting.

The subscriber offers for sale, by the Piece or Yard,
4 4, 5 4, and 6 4 Plain } MATTING
4 4, 5 4, and 6 4 Figured }
Ingrained, Venetian, Cotton, and Rag } CARPETING
Hearth Rugs, Window Blinds, Table Covers, Oil Cloths, Umbrellas and Parasols, with a general assortment of DRY GOODS. SAML. TOWNSEND, No. 48 Market street, [illegible]

Looking Glasses,
At Auction Prices.

THE subscribers manufacture all kinds of Looking Glasses, [illegible] WILLIAM NEAL & Co. [illegible]

Mrs. R. L. Smith,

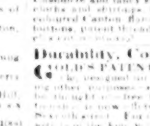
RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public [illegible]

Durability, Convenience and Economy.

GOLD'S PATENT UNION OVEN. [illegible] GOLD FOSTER & Co. [illegible]

Mrs. S. Chambers—Agent,

No. 2 [illegible] French Millinery. [illegible]



To Physicians and Druggists.

GEO. P. SCHIVELY & Co. No. 35 South Eighth street, one door below Chesnut, continue to manufacture and have constantly on hand, an extensive assortment of

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

[illegible]

Ladies' Institute,
No. 255 Market Street, Philadelphia.

A BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL [illegible] M. A. WRIGHT.

Macpelah Burial Ground.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the above Burial Ground, [illegible]

Rheumatic Expulsive Cordial,

A Sovereign Remedy for the Gout and Rheumatism. [illegible] BLANKMAN & Co.

Summer Stuffs.

RECENTLY opened, a supply of Summer Stuffs [illegible] TOWNSEND SHARPLESS.

Canton House,
No. 29 South Eighth Street, third door below Chesnut street, and also at 262 North Second street (10 doors above Callowhill, west side.)

CHARLES & SYLVESTER, announce to their friends and the public, that they have opened these stores for the sale of Teas, Coffee, Chocolate and prepared Cocoa—comprising Gunpowder, Hyson, Imperial and Black Teas—Mocha, Java, Manilla and West India Coffee. [illegible]

GREEN TEAS. [illegible]
BLACK TEAS. [illegible]

Fine and Green Coffee, prepared Cocoa, Chocolate and Roasted Coffee, fresh three times a week, DELIVERED FREE OF EXPENSE TO ANY PART OF PHILADELPHIA.

T. M. Hughes & J. P. Wilkinson,

COFFIN MAKERS and General Furnishing Undertakers, No. 135 North Tenth, above Race, corner of Sergeant street, [illegible]

Wholesale and Retail Bedding WARE-HOUSE, corner of 4th and Vine Sts.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the largest and best assortment in Philadelphia—such as ready made beds, bolsters and pillows, curled hair mattrasses, moss do. cotton do. wool do. [illegible] N. B. Old hair mattrasses repaired. (*All goods bought at this store will be warranted.*) [illegible] CLARK.

For Sale.

A FIRST RATE HORSE MILL, adapted to any purpose for which such power might be required, with shafts, wheels, &c. &c. complete, altogether of cast iron, with 2 setts of yokes of wrought iron. It will be sold a bargain, the owner having no use for the same. Apply No. 29 Church Alley.

To the Ladies.

CHEAPEST and most fashionable Furs in the city, No. 106 South Second street, 3 doors above the Custom house, and 79 Chesnut street, below Congress Hall. DAVID LEVINE, Manufacturer and Importer of Furs, [illegible]

Superior Black Varnish,

FOR COAL GRATES.—Black and red, do. for hearths, superior to any other in use.

Furniture paste at 25 cents a box, that has given general satisfaction for 20 years past—Both Brick, Rotten Stone, Pipe and Potters' Clay, Whiting, Paris White, French and American Yellow Ochre, Polishing Paste and Liquid for cleaning brass, Fullers' Earth and Grease balls, British Lustre and Black Lead, mixed Paints and Varnishes. With a general assortment for family use and house cleaning. For sale by P. LEHMAN, 320 Market street.

Northern Liberties Riding School.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has again opened, back of No. 320 N. Front street, his Riding School, [illegible] THOMAS CRAIGE, No. 320 N. Front St.

Haddonfield Boarding School
FOR BOYS.

SITUATED in the pleasant and healthy village of Haddonfield, New Jersey, (six miles from Camden,) in which are taught the usual branches of an English education, viz. Reading, writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Composition, Natural Philosophy, History, and the Mathematical branches.

Price of Board and Tuition, 25 dollars per quarter of twelve weeks, payable in advance. Washing and mending 25 cents per week.

References—Nathan Kite, No. 50 North Fourth st.; James Dunlap and Co. 55 North Second street; John M. Whitall, No. 79 Market street, Philadelphia. John Gill, Thomas Redman, Haddonfield; Benjamin Cooper, near Camden; Joseph Matlock, Moorstown, N. J. JOSEPH WHITALL, Jr. Haddonfield, N. J. 4th mo. 1835.

Philosophical
And Chemical Apparatus and Materials.

THE subscriber respectfully begs to acquaint the scientific public, colleges and schools that his establishment for the manufacture of all Instruments connected with Mechanics, Pneumatics, Electricity, Optics, Chemistry, and all the branches of Science, is now in full vigour. [illegible] JOHN MILLINGTON, Late Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Royal Institution of London, No. 187 South Third street, Philadelphia.

A Horse-Power Mill,
Very appropriately called "A Farmer's Mill,"

UPON a new and improved construction, has recently been invented, and may be seen in operation, at No. 5 Green street, [illegible]

An Improved Water Wheel,
Patented as the "Double Power Re-action Water Wheel."

State, county, or single Rights or Wheels ready for use, will be contracted for upon liberal terms.

Goodspeed & Wiswell's
Patent "Circular Vertical and Angular Sawing and Boring Machine, for Wheelwrights, Cabinet, Chair-makers, &c."

[illegible]

Coston's Improved Patent Hat and Bonnet Press.

[illegible]

Clark's Improved Patent Churn.

[illegible] J. R. SLEEPER, No. 121 North Second street.

Milk of Roses.

THIS pleasant and highly efficacious cosmetic [illegible] INDIAN OIL. [illegible] OTTO OF ROSE SHAVING CAKES. [illegible] L. W. GLENN, No. 81 South Third street, [illegible]

Hides, Oil and Leather.

THE Subscriber has at his Hide and Leather Store, No. 21 South Third street, [illegible] DAVID KIRKPATRICK, No. 21 South Third Street.

Cheap Hat Stores.

No. 200 [illegible] JAMES HILL, has always on hand, at his stores, an assortment of FUR and SILK HATS of the best workmanship, [illegible]

Fresh Drugs and Medicines.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favours, wishes to inform his friends and the public generally, [illegible] W. E. JENNINGS.

The Celebrated Depurating Syrup.

THIS valuable Syrup, which now stands unrivalled as a curative agent in
Scrofula or King's Evil, | Diseases of the Skin,
Syphilis, | Erysipelas, or St. Anthony's Fire,
Mercurial and Syphiloid Affections, | Obstinate Ulcerations,
White Swellings, | Diseases of the Liver,
Diseases of the Bones, | Chronic Rheumatism, &c.

And all diseases arising from impurities of the blood, is confidently recommended to those labouring under any of the above mentioned forms of disease. [illegible] W. K. CLARIDGE. [illegible]

R. S. Gilbert,
ENGRAVER ON WOOD—No. 42 PRUNE ST. above Fifth street.

Pugh Madeira,

SURGICAL INSTRUMENT AND ELASTIC TRUSS Maker, has removed from North Third street, to 22 South Seventh street, four doors above Chesnut, Philadelphia.

Watches,
Cheap for Cash or Exchange.

THE subscriber having on hand a large assortment of Watches, Timepieces and Jewellery, will sell them at lower rates than they have been sold before. Also, Silver Spoons, Spectacles, Thimbles, Scissor Hooks, Sugar Tongs, Butter Knives, Silver Combs, Buckles, ever pointed Pencils, Purse clasps, Ear rings, Finger rings, Breast pins, Britannia ware, [illegible] JOHN FRIES, No. 160 North Second st. corner of New st. Philadelphia. Old Gold and Silver bought or exchanged. N. B. Chronometers, Patent Levers, Repeating, L'epine and Plain Watches, repaired, cleaned and warranted.

Specific Ointment,
(The only True and Genuine of Dr. Wm. Judkins) for the Cure of

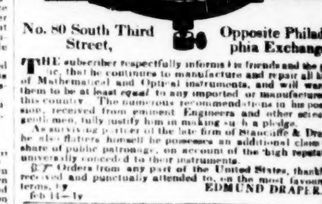
WHITE swellings, sore legs, ulcers, glandular tumours, felons, rheumatic pains, sprains and scalds, bruises and burns, inflammations in women's breasts, glandular swellings, old and fresh wounds, tetters, chilblains, piles, ring worms, eruptions of long standing, and sore eyes.

For sale wholesale and retail by the proprietor, JAMES S. GLASCOE, Upper Market street, Cincinnati, Ohio, and PETER LEHMAN, 320 Market street, Philadelphia.

NOTICE.—I beg leave to state to the public, that there has been an article of this kind, bearing my name, that has been extensively sold in this city and elsewhere, which I am sorry to say is not well prepared nor fit for use, excepting two or three places in this city—and after this date it will be prepared by JAMES S. GLASCOE, only; and I take pleasure in recommending that prepared by him as the genuine Dr. William Judkins Specific Ointment, as every box will be inspected by me before it is offered for sale. The public, therefore, are cautioned against purchasing any that has not the signature of James S. Glascoe, (written in his own handwriting) on the label pasted on each jar. WM. JUDKINS.

DYSPEPSIA
CURED BY
JOY'S ELIXIR.

AS a general and powerful Tonic and stomachic Elixir, this article surpasses any medicine yet offered the public, and should be found in every family, as it must ere long become indispensable family medicine, being adapted not only to the particular complaint for which it is designed, [illegible] In consequence of the late increasing demand for the article, the proprietor has been induced to open a general depot of the medicine, at No. 84 North Third street, Philadelphia, [illegible]



Manufactory of
THEODOLITES, ENGINEERS' Levels,
SURVEYORS' COMPASSES, &c. &c.

No. 80 South Third Street, Opposite Philadelphia Exchange.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he continues to manufacture and repair all kinds of Mathematical and Optical instruments, [illegible] EDMUND DRAPER.

Carpet Manufactory.

JOSEPH SWARTZ, No. 319 North Third street, [illegible]

Sumac

WANTED, for which the highest market price will be given, by ANTHONY P. MORRIS, No. 22 Chesnut street.

Silver Plate, Spoon and Fork MANUFACTORY,
Southwest corner of Fifth and Cherry Streets.

THE Subscribers have constantly on hand a handsome assortment of SILVER Plate, Spoons, Forks, [illegible] R. & W. WILSON.

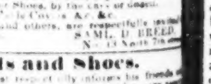
Coal Grates and Fenders.

JAMES M. JACKSON, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he still continues the manufacture of the above articles, at No. 122 North Fifth street, west side, 8 doors above Race, [illegible]

New and Fashionable
JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c.

THE subscriber, having added to his former stock, a variety of new and fashionable goods, [illegible] E. P. LESCURE, No. 76 North Second street, above Arch, opposite the Philadelphia [illegible]

PATENT
GUM ELASTIC
Boots and Shoes.



THE undersigned has constantly on hand, a good supply of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gum Elastic Boots and Shoes, with Leather Soles cemented to them. [illegible] SAML. H. BREED, [illegible]

Boots and Shoes.

THE subscriber most respectfully informs his friends and the public [illegible] LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES [illegible] COUNTRY MERCHANTS [illegible] OLIVER WHILLDIN, No. 360 South Second street.

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[illegible]
Vol. XIV.

Among the beautiful [illegible] the banks of the ever[illegible] Schaffhausen, the capi[illegible] name, in the northern [illegible] has a population of 7000 [illegible] number of spacious publ[illegible] brated castle, a view of [illegible] engraving. Whatever [illegible] the legends connected w[illegible] hausen is now a place o[illegible] habitants carry on the [illegible] silk and leather to a ve[illegible] The situation of the town [illegible] of much importance, as [illegible] the river are landed ther[illegible] ing bridge which was th[illegible] opposite the city, in 1758 [illegible] French in 1799, and the [illegible] by a wooden bridge, 120 [illegible]

Schaffhausen is situ[illegible] above the celebrated c[illegible] which the descent is fro[illegible] This is one of the most [illegible] section of the country.

The River Rhine, in [illegible] ver in Europe, is one of [illegible] the world. There are [illegible] longer, and whose volum[illegible] but none which unites [illegible] can render an earthly [illegible] charming, in the same d[illegible] it flows down from the d[illegible] through fertile regions [illegible] comes down from remo[illegible]

For the Saturday [illegible]
THE V[illegible]

Yes, we were friends. I[illegible]
We gaily sported over[illegible]
Life's roses bloom'd w[illegible]
Its sunshine smiled upo[illegible]
And youth appeared with[illegible]
Elate with hope we tro[illegible]
On nature gaz'd with ra[illegible]
Which back reflected j[illegible]
While higher feeling, de[illegible]
Than childhood's glee, w[illegible]

And in that breast, the g[illegible]
Of love and kindness, [illegible]
Reared like a cherished [illegible]
Of sorrow's storms she [illegible]
But now alas! her chec[illegible]
Her kindling eyes no l[illegible]
In each and glance was [illegible]
That Hope's bright sta[illegible]
That, deep affections f[illegible]
Where centered all, were [illegible]

In vain she strove to cas[illegible]
Her pressing load, by [illegible]
In vain she summoned v[illegible]
The rising foe secure to [illegible]
The gloss from off her li[illegible]
Its rainbow hues had a[illegible]
The sunshine of her mor[illegible]
Its early flowers scare[illegible]
And thoughts, which one[illegible]
Had lost their early 'w[illegible]

A few more months, and [illegible]
Approaching death, its [illegible]
But in her eyes was calm[illegible]
And from her breast de[illegible]
Her soul had fought and [illegible]
Had flung at last, its w[illegible]
Breathed not a sigh o'er [illegible]
And calmly viewed de[illegible]
But oh! that struggle wr[illegible]
That forced its mansion t[illegible]

From off thy path, betray[illegible]
Who dares deceive the [illegible]
Or scorn the love thy-elf [illegible]
Life's rankling thorns [illegible]
The purest heart, the ge[illegible]
Loves, when it loves, w[illegible]
And keenest feels, when [illegible]
Of scorn'd affection's [illegible]
Though some may soar, [illegible]
Too many break beneath [illegible]

POLAR S[illegible]

The Polar Expedition [illegible] tiful morning in May, 18[illegible] advanced, spring was ju[illegible] and its exhilarating as[illegible] with the elasticity of the [illegible] The expedition was tow[illegible] Government steamers, [illegible] ants had not failed putti[illegible] order. The sails were [illegible] squared, and ropes as ta[illegible] that we had full time to [illegible] of the surrounding scen[illegible] circumstances, much le[illegible] was impossible to pass u[illegible] an sun shone brightly on [illegible] in its freedom, stood pre[illegible] time greatness. A few [illegible] ried the beauty of the [illegible] fleeting shadows on patc[illegible] the *coup d'œil* lost none [illegible] parting cheers which gre[illegible] ing vessel, cheers that we[illegible] by our crew with animat[illegible] reverberating echo died [illegible] the woody landscape.

In looking over my jou[illegible] epoch in my nautical ca[illegible] events recorded which I [illegible] ments, as too trivial to an[illegible] however much they may [illegible] forming a link with the [illegible] the voyage, and thus ea[illegible] pleasing recollections. [illegible] was short, and by no me[illegible] on leaving our mooring[illegible] broken the ice of our enjo[illegible] were not the least anxio[illegible] it more effectually in the [illegible] again we had the usual [illegible] on pay-day, between Je[illegible] confusion consequent on [illegible] oning, to say nothing of t[illegible] lors' wives or their *electr*[illegible] with an encumbrance o[illegible] my heart was light on the [illegible] untutored efforts of som[illegible] the falling tears of their [illegible] clumsy manner in whic[illegible] console them,—was to [illegible] laughter and merriment [illegible] our fair companions h[illegible] very useful to us in her[illegible] cloths, and sheets, I bl[illegible] period, when I think ho[illegible] with their sufferings, an[illegible] tures did suffer intense [illegible] their husbands.

One of the strongest [illegible] of the best, came to m[illegible] after his wife had left [illegible] downcast countenance [illegible] feelings, which, as an [illegible] seaman, he almost felt [illegible] guessed his errand, and [illegible] —a regular *Nor'-Wes*[illegible]